The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,647 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
M AUSTRALIA	3954	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moulle	9th "
— ASSAM	3193	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3937	600	H. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2264	550	G. S. Rivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	3733	500	F. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Deaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

This steamer marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, ST AITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	16th "
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3532	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3001	700	W. Birrell	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15 and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANERIA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late Umbria)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,300	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mastel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	A. Doccich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
ASPHITRITE	R. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	1st April

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Captain C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail as above on the 21th April, 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400
" SUEZ ..... 300 } wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 40, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 29th March 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	400	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	8th June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASIAN, 3,700 tons, Captain SIMPSON, will sail for LONDON from BOMBAY direct, about 5th April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The steamer is now in the Prince's Dock, and can be seen at any time. It is expected that the voyage Home will be made in twenty-four days, including all detentions. The steamer is also furnished with an Ice-house and cow.

The steamer is now in the Prince's Dock and can be seen at any time.

A Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Comfortable accommodation for a few intermediate passengers.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

6th March 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 3rd proximo. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nerving power arising from over-mental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and aragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL TO THE PARSEES.

Coloured Coating Coat	from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
Blue and Black Coating Coats	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25
Black Broad Cloth Coat	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30
Cashmere Trousers	from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15
China Silk Coat	from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12
China Silk Dark Blue Gaus Coats	from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,

HAS the greatest and cheapest set in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS, 9, Rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

PRICE LIST OF W. C. SMITH & CO.'S READY MIXED PAINTS OF ANY COLOUR.

	Per cwt. Rs.		Per cwt. Rs.
Ready mixed White	20	Oak Colour	18
Do. Dark Stone Colour	20	Teak Colour	18
Do. Light Stone Colour	20	Deep Purple Brown	18
Buff Colour	21	Bronze Green	20
Light Purple Brown	18	Brunswick Green	18
Dark Chocolate Colour	17	Black "ditto"	17
		Lead Colour	18
		White Paint	18

These valuable paints prepared only by W. C. Smith & Co are warranted to keep their original colour for upwards of two years.

Samples may be had on application to

W. C. SMITH & CO.,
HOUSE DECORATORS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS,
29, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Herio Maitland C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

per day.		or	per day.
Goode's Desiccated Food	1 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food	2½ lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	8 lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS {Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS {With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS {The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS {By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roselsch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS {By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS {By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS {On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS {Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS {A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS {The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS {Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS {Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame. Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS {Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Asparagus Helpers	13 8	to 15 0
Army & Navy Cups	22 8	to 30 0
Beer Jugs & Mugs	15 0	to 70 0
Biscuit Boxes	25 0	to 70 0
Brandy & Sodawater Frames	67 0	to 100 0
Breakfast Dishes	58 0	to 70 0
British Oak Ware	...	...
Butter Dishes & Coolers	18 0	to 50 0
Courier Bags	5 8	to 11 0
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100 0	to 200 0
Cake Baskets	35 0	to 70 0
Candlesticks	45 0	to 70 0
Carlton Ornets	13 8	to 40 0
Champagne Buckets	10 0	to 70 0
Cheese Scoops	2 8	to 18 0
Cruet Frames	35 0	to 40 0
Chutney & Soy Frames	25 0	to 30 0
Cigar Lamps	25 0	to 30 0
Claret Jugs	18 0	to 30 0
Cocktail Shakers	18 0	to 30 0
Crust Frames	13 8	to 100 0
Crumb Scoops	15 0	to 20 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25 0	to 100 0
Dessert Stands	31 8	to 100 0
Dinner Cruets	40 0	to 100 0
Egg Frames	31 8	to 50 0
Entre Dishes	50 0	to 85 0
Epergnes	70 0	to 200 0
Fish Carvers	15 0	to 30 0
Fish Knives	50 0	to 180 0
Flower and Fruit Stands	40 0	to 200 0
Goblets and Golf Cups	40 0	to 100 0
Grape Scissors	9 0	to 11 0
Ice Claws and Tongs	4 8	to 8 0
Ice Pails	40 0	to 80 0
Ice Pails	20 0	to 31 8
Ice Water Urns	280 0	to 300 0
Jam and Marmalade Jars	18 0	to 40 0
Liqueur Frames	40 0	to 100 0
Luncheon Trays	120 0	to 150 0
Mirrors	5 0	to 40 0
Majolica Ware	4 0	to 160 0
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18 0	to 40 0
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60 0	to 150 0
Muffineers	4 0	to 40 0
Napkin Rings	10 0	to 30 0
Nut Crackers	2 8	to 4 0
Oil and Vinegar Frames	15 0	to 20 0
Oak Writing Cabinets	60 0	to 500 0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	10 0	to ...
Race Cups	40 0	to 100 0
Salad Bowls and Servers	31 8	to 70 0
Salt Cellars	20 0	to 60 0
Salvers	20 0	to 200 0
Sardine Dozes	27 0	to 40 0
Side Dishes	50 0	to 85 0
Soda Water Frames	20 0	to 40 0
Soy Frames	16 0	to 40 0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	68 0	to 100 0
Sugar Baskets	40 0	to 60 0
Sugar and Cream Frames	36 0	to 40 0
Tankards	27 0	to 40 0
Tantalus Liquor Frames	40 0	to 120 0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	13 8	to 30 0
Tea Caddies	40 0	to 60 0
Telescopic Cups	15 0	to 20 0
Tea and Coffee Services	100 0	to 400 0
Tilting Sets	130 0	to 150 0
Toast Racks	5 0	to 20 0
Triparite Visitable Dishes	70 0	to 130 0
Two-Handled Trays	150 0	to 200 0

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Albums	20 0	to 70 0
Aneroid Barometers	...	...
Ash Trays	2 0	to 5 0
Binocular Glasses	...	...
Blotting Books and Cases	22 8	to 70 0
Cabinet Photo-Frames	2 0	to 10 0
Card Cases and Trays	2 0	to 20 0
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3 0	to 20 0
Desks and Work Cases	25 0	to 150 0
Dressing Cases and Bags	25 0	to 850 0
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4 0	to 6 0
Fans	8 0	to 20 0
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7 0	to 850 0
Gongs	4 0	to 40 0
Gladstone Bags	22 8	to 60 0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	25 0	to 40 0
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10 0	to 20 0
Housewifes	6 0	to 10 0
Ivory-backed Hair-Brushes	40 0	to 60 0
Jewel Cases	25 0	to 100 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7 0	to 25 0
Ladies' Hand Bags	6 8	to 30 0
Ladies' Waist Belts	12 0	to 15 0
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3 0	to 10 0
Necessaries, Etui, etc.	7 0	to 15 0
Official Writing and Letter Cases	20 0	to 40 0
Perfume Cases	20 0	to 60 0
Photograph Frames	2 0	to 40 0
Pincushions	2 0	to 4 0
Pocket Letter Cases	4 0	to 20 0
Pocket Wallets	4 0	to 20 0
Purses	2 0	to 15 0
Scrap Books	7 0	to 40 0
Sets of Scissors	7 0	to 18 0
Smokers' Companions	60 0	to 70 0
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20 0	to 60 0
Telescopes	...	...
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35 0	to 850 0
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2 0	to 60 0
Watch Stands	5 0	to 8 0
Work Boxes and Baskets	8 0	to 40 0
Writing Cases and Desks	25 0	to 150 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
3 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 0	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	6 0
10 0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.		
Château Lafite / Château Mouton / Château Rauzan / Château Palmer / Château Larose / St. Julien — After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0
	38 0	40 0
	34 0	36 0
	28 0	30 0
	35 0	37 0
	22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite Medoc / Medoc, Bombay bottled — Breakfast Wines	17 0	19 0
	15 0	17 0
	13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice	21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.		
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine	30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended	25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
Chablis La Moutonne, superior	30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine	20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.		
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	63 0	...
Pommery and Greno, Extra Sec	70 0	...
Moet and Chandon's "Brut Impérial"	57 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	55 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	51 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry	50 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserve" (Extra Sec.)	59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole	61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Shbadey's), light dry	38 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling	23 0	...
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.		
PORT.		
Old Crusted, some years in bottle	40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*	28 8	...
Invalids' Bich " " "	23 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity " " *black* "	25 0	...
A good full Wine " " *red* "	21 0	...
Spanish Port the best " " *green* "	16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.		
St. Martin's Malaga	25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca	36 0	...

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Most all purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting 2 plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 60
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

NEW HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MESSRS. THOMAS & COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The best European Hair-Dressers are in attendance.

A large and choice Assortment of Theatrical Wigs, Beards, &c., always kept in Stock or made to order.

Depôt of best London and Parisian Perfumery, Hair-Washes, &c., &c.

THOMAS & COMPANY,
UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL, NEAR ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals. Rs. a.	Per 4 gals Rs. a.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 31 0	" 60 6
COGNAC * do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED, MEDICAL SUBORDINATES, for employment in the Berar Medical Subordinate Service. The following is the scale of pay allowed with claim to pension according to the Civil Pension Code. Only Candidates with English Qualification need apply.

SCALE OF PAY.

Hospital Assistant	1st class	above 14 years' standing	Rs. 55
Do.	2nd do.	do. do.	" 35
Do.	3rd under	7 Do.	" 25

C. LITTLE, M. D.,
Sanitary Commissioner and Administrative Medical Officer, Berar, Amraoti.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission, sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 35 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

JOHN FLEMING & Co, BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.).

HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,

6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 42 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA, HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c. &c.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LEATHER, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-3" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 3', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, is far less affected by heat or moisture, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY, REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of CONGENITAL ULIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two refreshes me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that the Name and Address also Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottom.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress & Directress..MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1886.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MRS. GEO. NORVILLE,

GRAND MILITARY NIGHT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED

PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD REAY AND

LADY REAY,

LIEUT-COL. JONES-VAUGHAN

AND

THE OFFICERS, EAST YORKSHIRE

REGIMENT,

COL. BEVILLE AND OFFICERS OF THE

MARINE BATTALION,

AND

OFFICERS OF THE 24TH NATIVE

INFANTRY.

When will be played for the first time in India

"PRINCESS IDA"

"PRINCESS IDA"

Come and see the pretty Undergraduates.

Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & CO.

Doors open 8-30. Performance commences 9 p. m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "OTHELLO," arrived from HULL and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,009	C. E. Darley.	22nd April

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular Intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes 11s. and 33s.	
RENAL PILLS	" 1s. 1½d., 2s. 8d.	and 5s. 6d.
VEGE. LIFE PILLS	" do.	do. do.
LINCTUS SANCTUM		2s. 9d.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Re. 1-4.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.

Re. 1-8 and 2-12.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.

Re. 1-14.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES'

LISLE THREAD HOSE,

BLACK DIAMOND DYE.

From Cash Rs. 2-4 per pair.

CHILDREN'S

LISLE THREAD HOSE,

BLACK DIAMOND DYE.

From Re. 1-10 per pair,

CHILDREN'S

COTTON HOSE,

BLACK DIAMOND DYE.

From Cash Rs. 1-6 per pair.

WATSON AND Co.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 13th April, 1886, for thesupply of Accoutrements and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1886, up to the 31st March, 1889. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by contractors, and obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), from 1st to 9th April, 1886, between 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of eight annas for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 13th April, 1886. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

Bombay Arsenal, 26th March, 1886. WALKER, Lt.-Col., R.A.E. Commissary of Ordnance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT,

AGAIN HUNDREDS WERE UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION

and

THOUSANDS OF HAPPY SMILING FACES were seen issuing from THE PAVILION

wending their way homewards, pleased and satisfied at their having witnessed the BEST CIRCUS

EVER

IN BOMBAY,

ABSOLUTELY AND EMPHATICALLY

THE FUNNIEST CLOWNS,

THE MOST HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES,

THE MOST UNIQUE PERFORMERS,

and

THE MOST MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT

Ever assembled under one Pavilion at ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Box Office at Circus Pavilion.

Admission :—Private Boxes to hold 4 Chairs, Rs. 16; 1st Grand Circle Chairs, Rs. 3; Family Circle Chairs, Rs. 2; Parquette Re. 1; Gallery, 2 annas.

Soldiers in Uniform half price, Gallery excepted.

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

PORT DUES.

UNDER the provisions of section 45 of the Indian Ports Acts 1875, and Act XI. of 1883, the port due on vessels entering the port of Bombay is fixed at one anna per register ton from 1st April, 1886.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, will be paid at this office on and after the 15th April, 1886, to the Registered Shareholders on the 19th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

TO LET with immediate possession, for about six months, a very airy furnished TOP FLOOR in Elphinstone Circle. Rent, Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Horaby-row.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1886.

Horses Remounts.	No. 687. D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March, 1886.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement o the 2nd March, 1885, it is hereby notified that th Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE abou 2,697 HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1886-87, classed as follows :—

CLASS I—WALERS 2,075.

IN MADRAS.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...	385	702
Field Artillery	...	213	
Horse Artillery	...	104	
IN CALCUTTA.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...	797	1,373
Field Artillery	...	364	
Horse Artillery	...	212	

CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS 100.

Young country-bred stock from 18 months and upwards	...	100

CLASS III—ARABS AND PERSIANS 522.

	IN BOMBAY.	ELSEWHERE.	
Field Artillery	25	10	522
Medium Cavalry, Hussars, and Light Cavalry	125	362	
Total	150	372	
Total			2,697

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse-fairs and horse-shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of the Army Remount Operations for India.

3. Paragraph 2 of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Landing and Remount Depôt is changed, in so far as the date of opening of the depôt is concerned. The depôt will be open for the reception of horses from the 15th September to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th August. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for a Waler remount has been fixed at £50 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the current rate of exchange. The average price for all other remounts is Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-Genl, Secretary to Government.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

FATAL TO ALL INSECTS.

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC AND HIGHER ANIMALS.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER IS DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS EVER KNOWN.

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELASTIC GOODS.

Elastic Stockings	India Rubber Cushions
Ice Bags	Air Beds and Pillows
Abdominal Belts	Riding Belts
Monthly Belts	Cholera Belts
Money Belts	Umbilical Bandages
Obstetric Stays	Obstetric Bandages
Suspensary Bandages	Trusses
Urinals	Sponge Bags

Price list sent free on application.

Up-country orders carefully attended and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAMSHIP PHILOMEL will be received by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board H. M. S. Bacchante up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1886.

The vessels will be sold with Engines, Boilers, Masts, Yards, Sails, Awnings and Spars, Anchors and Cables, and such Boats and other stores as may be on board as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

Each Tender before being considered must be accompanied by a cheque on the Bombay Bank or other recognised mercantile banking firm equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for decision.

The Vessel will be at the risk and charge of the Purchaser from the date the acceptance of the Tender is communicated to him.

The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misstatements shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account.

Tonnage—Old measurement	664
Tonnage displacement	935
When Built	In the year 1867
Where Built	At Deptford
Length between perpendiculars	170 ft.
Breadth	29 ft.
Draught of water when deep	Forward 10 ft. Aft 10 ft. 6 in
Engines	Horizontal double acting
Boilers	Two Rectangular Tubulars
Horse Power	Nominal 160 Indicated 800
Full speed on Trial Trip	Kts. 11.
Coal can stow in Bunkers	tons 103

The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Naval Commander-in-Chief or the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 1st April, 1886.

F. W. RICHARDS, Rear Admiral & Commander-in-Chief.

Bacchante at Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,

" " " Overland Summary,

" " " Weekly Budget,

" " " Bi-weekly,

The Indian Travellers' Guide,

Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

WANTED a pair of PONIES, about 13-2, quiet and showy. Apply "ITALIAN," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, Mrs. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

BAGATELLE TABLES, open slate bed, and folding. Prices from Rs. 40 to Rs. 300, at STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-Gate-street.

ON VIEW.—At Breach House, Breach Candy, Mr. E. H. Elsworthy's Furniture, Open Carriage, &c., to be SOLD on 31st inst.

ON VIEW.—At Pedder Road, Cumballa-Hill, Mr. J. T. Pearson's Furniture, Dogcart, Pianoforte, Harmonium, Tricycle, &c., to be SOLD on 1st April.

TO BE LET, ELPHINSTONE LODGE, Matheran. Comfortably furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AN English Family (without Children) having a Room unoccupied, will be glad to receive a Gentleman Boarder. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Pistachios, Raspberry and Lemon; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate-street.

MUSIC ROLLS, in great variety, from annas 10; Photo Albums from annas 7; Photo frames from annas 2. Many other cheap novelities SHROFF BROTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Professor W Wordsworth's Household Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, at the "Sea Scale," Breach Candy, TO-D Y, at 1 p.m.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents' single and double Tural Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

BONA FIDE SALE.—Rare Opportunity! Sale of China Depository Shop, No. 30, Apollo-street, THIS DAY, at 1-30 p.m., by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee.

FOR SALE, a nice BROUGHAM. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder. Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PRIDSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.—Applications for new shares close on 30th inst. Forms of application can be had from the Company's office.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK and light still Hock in quarts and pints just received. For particulars see wine list.—C. FLEMMING and Co., Meadow-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, GROUND-FLOOR of No. 9 House, on the Hornby Road, next to the Ripon Club. Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for Toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Tragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

JEWELRINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth 8 Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings—Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c. Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

FOR SALE, an ornamental Sweet-toned COTTAGE PIANO, in excellent condition, Walnut-picked in Ebony Case. Price Rs. 550 only. Apply to Mr. PILE, Hormusji Vakeel, Esq., bungalow, Dongersey road, Malabar Hill, or R. PILE, Badham, Pile & Co., Fort.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a gentleman who is a good correspondent, has a knowledge of accounts and book-keeping, and has lately been in charge of a cotton agency. Holds good testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references. Apply to W. H. V., Ahmednuggur.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

MUDIE'S

SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.

i. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.

All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.

ii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.

In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.

iii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.

In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.

iv. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.

For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.

ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a dart shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT

STOCK-TAKING SALE

AT THE

HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,

OF

THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

JOHN AND COMPANY.

No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar (Malabar Hill) opposite the Lady's Gymkhana, Tarwaree, and next to Captain Gerald Martin's bungalow, in the tent, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Rev. F. L. Sharpin.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is now on view.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 30th March, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF valuable and handsome remaining stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30 Apollo-street,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Beonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 2314, consisting of Chinaware, carved ivory, sandalwood, tortoiseshell, and mother-o'-pearl works, coral sets, lacquered goods, camphor-wood trunks, bed mats, &c., &c.

SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, copying press, treasury chest, &c.

ALSO

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. C. C. J.

Suit No. 32 of 1882.

By order of the Receiver in the above suit—One Iron Treasury Safe with wooden stand.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1886.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Score prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co., 25, Castle-street, Liverpool, England.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & CO., COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS, ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

201 Mount Road, Madras, Bombay, 14th Dec. 1885.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

Rampart Row, W. C. LOWELL, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 28-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned.

			PRICES NETT. 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.
CLARET	St.	Chrystoly (Breakfast Claret)	11	13
	St.	Estephe (Dinner Claret)	14	...
HOCK		Moselblumchen	13	15
		Zeltinger	14	16
		Schiersteiner Hollo	17	19
		DRY Sparkling	30	33
			case of 4 doz.	case of 8 doz.
BEER		Vienna Lager (GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION 1883)	21	27
			4 dozen. qts.	8 doz. Pints.
		Pilsener	Rs. 20	Rs. 36.
		Doppelkronen (very digestible)	" 22	" 38.

CASH rates charged if paid within a month.

Apply to

C. FLEMMING & CO., 12, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Joust & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	30 0
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	...
Courvoisier's	36 0	...

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Pre-mium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	" 46 0
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ & GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 18 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Jucea Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 15 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 36 0	...
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	...
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	" 10 8	...
St. Julien	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 15 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafite	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		Qts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 15 0	" ...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASSY.		
Carlovits	" 12 0	" 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	...
F. Dussaudier & Co.'s " Brandy	" 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Chamasagne { M. & " Red Bare { Saann {	" 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 20 0	...
Charles Lorvotre very old Brandy	" 34 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 36 0	...
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 24 0	...
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsner Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne Bottles	" 5 12	...
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marasquo " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	...
	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 23 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	" ...
Do. do Finest	" 30 0	" ...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	" ...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	" ...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-32	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GAZELA.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausage)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage)	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	" 1 4	" 0 ...
Celery	" 0 14	" ...
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausage)	" 1 6	" ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ...
Red do.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Public Meeting for Supplying Medical Aid to Women of India, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, evening.
Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—William Fenwick, from New York; County of Cheril Cardiff; Pekin, s., London; and H.M.S. Sphinx, Trincomalee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sophronia (s), for Bunder; Werneth Hall (s), Karrachee; and Rimpha (s), Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Regius entered and the s.s. Lawada left the dock on Sunday. The s.s. Clan Buchanan entered yesterday.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The general annual committee meeting for the election of members, will be held at 5-30 at the Cathedral vestry this afternoon.

POLO.—The match this afternoon will be:—(Black and Yellow) Mr. Arthur, Mr. Gray, Captain Hedgelnson, Mr. Holland and Mr. Macdonald (s). (White) Mr. Graham, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Pease, Colonel Phayre and Mr. Remington. Play to commence 5-15 p.m.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Shaik Ossman Yacoob, living in the Commissariat Quarters, was bitten by a snake in the left foot on Saturday night. The snake was found near the door of the room outside, and was at once killed. The man refused to go to hospital. He is doing well.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Carnac Road on the body of a Hindoo girl, aged two-and-a-half years, named Doorjee. On Saturday last, deceased, while playing about near a fire-place, upset an iron pan containing boiling water on herself, and was so badly scalded that she died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening commence 5-45:—

Entre Act ..... Turandot from Schiller Opera
Grand Finale ..... Vittorio Pisany ..... Pori.
Waltz ..... Cluster ..... Proul.
Operatic Selection From Il Assedio di Lieda ..... Petrella.
Gavotte ..... Kleiner Schalk ..... Mohr.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—Narayen Lilla, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing two silver waist chains, valued at Rs. 60, the property of Poonja Roopjee, a fellow carpenter, residing at Lower Duncan Road, on the 26th inst. The accused who was friendly with the complainant, entered his premises during his absence and stole the waist-chains from a box. The complainant on missing his property consulted the police, and suspected the accused, who was subsequently arrested with one chain in his possession, and the other was recovered from a Mahomedan to whom he had sold it for Rs. 30. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Mirza Buzary Mirza Abootoraiee, aged 30 years. Deceased was a Mogul dealer in rose-water, &c., and lived on the 1st floor of a house in Ruby Street, Fort. At about 5-o'clock on Sunday morning, he was found lying near the stairs in his room with a bleeding wound on the top of his head. He was much addicted to drink, and at about 4 o'clock that morning was seen staggering about in the street. He was removed to the hospital, where he died at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, but how the fracture was inflicted there is no evidence to say.

AN AFGHAN SIRDAR'S MISFORTUNES.—A Mahomedan named Barutali Ali Mahomed, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of housebreaking and theft of a leather portmanteau containing rich gold and silver embroidered articles of wearing apparel, sandalwood boxes, photographs, and documents, of the collective value of Rs. 720, the property of Sirdar Oomer Khan, a native of Cabul, on the night of the 26th inst. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the night in question the complainant, who had recently arrived from Cabul, and had taken up his residence in a room of the Mahomedan Musafurkhana situated near the Null Bazar, having locked up his room, went to a theatre in Grant Road, and returned about 2 o'clock in the morning. He then found the back door of his room broken open and missed the box with its contents. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused at the Grant Road station with the property in his possession, just as he was about to leave by rail, he having already secured a ticket for Mahim. The complainant showed to the magistrate a certificate given to him by Sir Frederick Roberts, which stated that the Sirdar was always friendly to the British, and would have gladly responded had he been called upon to render him any service. This certificate was part of the stolen property. The Magistrate remarked that he had read the certificate with great pleasure. This Sirdar appeared to be a very wealthy man, and in addition to personal property, he secured round his waist in a belt, a quantity of diamonds and precious stones and money, valued at about a lakh of rupees. The accused it appears frequently visited the complainant for the purpose of asking for alms, and was duly aware of the valuable property he possessed before committing the theft. He was sentenced, to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOOK-SELLING GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of this company was held on Sunday evening at the office, Fydhewmee, under the presidency of Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

The following was the report read at the last meeting:—The nominal capital of the company is rupees twenty thousand in two hundred shares of 3 rupees one hundred each, out of which one hundred and thirty-three shares are in force. The whole of the month following the registration of the company was spent in fitting up the shop with furniture and other requirements, and the month was almost out before it really commenced work. Your directors need hardly tell you that some time necessarily elapsed before it attracted public attention, and the business done during the period was by no means very good. In the half-yearly meeting, held in June last, a balance sheet showing the preliminary and other expenses incurred by the company was placed before you, in which was shown that the expenses for registration, &c., amounted to about Rs. 543-13-8, railway charges, &c., Rs. 78-7-0, postage, telegrams, &c., Rs. 32-12-0, dead stock, gas, salary, rent, &c., Rs. 1,247-10-5, lithographic press, &c., Rs. 612-11-8, catalogues, &c., Rs. 63-8-0, in all Rs. 2,579-0-0. All this expense was defrayed out of the very small sum of Rs. 4,870 that we realized on calls; so that by June we had in our hands not more than about Rs. 2,291—a sum which we need not mention was barely sufficient to purchase books in such quantity and of such quality as would enable us to make any decent profit after defraying our indispensably necessary expenses in connection with the shop. We may as well mention another circumstance which so gravely affected our pecuniary position and rendered our margin of profits nil. This was the delay caused by the shareholders in payment of calls, which in the absence of any other available funds necessitated our borrowing money from outsiders at heavy interest. It is with extreme and reluctant regret that we have to mention the fact of many shareholders having not yet paid in their calls. These events came in the way of the company's interests to an extent quite unexpected by your directors. The monthly expenses of the establishment amounted to about Rs. 250 per month—Rs. 125 being the expenses of the shop, Rs. 125 of the press. At present the company's debt is about Rs. 8,000, and the stock-in-trade, &c., about Rs 15,350, and about Rs. 1,200 due to us by constituents.

The report was received and adopted. Messrs. Hussonally Abdolally, Shaik Faizoollabhoy Shaik Lookmanji, Heerjibhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Abdool Cadur, Adamally M. Abdolaliy Mahomedbhoy Doosa, Haji Goolam Mahomed Hakim, Dawodbhoy Heptoolla and Gayasoodeen Moozafferally were appointed members of the managing committee. Messrs. Trimbuck Heerji and Vithal were elected auditors of the company.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this decease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREASURER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER MADON & Co.

THE BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar Library was held in the Library Hall, Moombadevi, at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th day of March, when over eighty members were present. Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B.A., presided in the absence of the president, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai. The annual report together with the audited accounts, was then read by Mr. Jamietram Jivanram Rushi, the honorary secretary, and passed unanimously. The report showed that the Library was in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition, the number of members being 429, and the income Rs. 2,815-5-6, and the expenses Rs. 2,055-14-3, thus giving a net profit of Rs. 5-9-7-55, exclusive of outstandings to the extent of Rs. 312-1-0. During the year Re. 272-0-0 worth of books were purchased, and books of the collective value of Rs. 250-0-0 were presented to the Institution by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpore, Punjab, Assam, and the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and several liberal-minded gentlemen of Bombay. At the end of the year there were 3,364 volumes, showing an increase of 297 over 1884. The aggregate value of the Library at the end of the year was Rs. 9,931-12-4, Rs. 4,772-2-11 being reserve fund in cash and Rs. 5,159-9-5 worth of books and furniture. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, H. H. Savai Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur extended their patronage to the Library during the year by becoming life-members. 5,677 works were issued during the year, the daily average attendance of members being 125. Resolutions were then passed, appointing Messrs. Mahadhavji Jamlyandas and Motilal Lukhmidas as auditors, and re-electing Messrs. Gulabrai Durgaram and Kishandas Mathuradas as members of the Book Committee for the current year. Pandit Gatoolalji was elected an honorary life-member for his literary attainments. Several important changes were made in the bye-laws of the Library. Votes of thanks to the president, the secretary, and the treasurer were passed for their zeal and personal exertions. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

A PLACE FOR REST AND DRINKING WATER.

ABOUT eighty years ago, Mr. Ardasir Dady, of Bombay, dedicated for the use of the Parsee community as a "parabh," that is, a place for rest and for the free supply of drinking water, a piece of land, with a building thereon, situated at Mahalaxmee. He executed no deed or formal writing declaring the trust. At his death in 1810, he left a will, but without devising the trust property or any other of his charitable properties to any person, and they thereupon became vested in his eldest son, Mr. Cursetjee Ardasir Dady. In 1808, the land and building belonging to the "parabh" were acquired from the trustees for the time being by the Municipality of Bombay for the purpose of road improvement upon the terms that a like quantity of land about the same locality, with a similar building and memorial tablet as existed formerly, should be made over to the trustees; that a suitable fountain should be erected in connection therewith by the Municipality, and supplied with Vehar water free of charge for ever. The terms were duly observed by the Municipality, and a new building was erected in the same locality in 1883, the Collector of Bombay, on behalf of the Municipality, took over, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, the land and building in question, and granted Rs. 9,000 as compensation, the Municipality agreeing to supply free of charge Vehar water from a signal standard to be erected in substitution for the old. Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady then became the sole trustee of the charity; and in March 1885, he applied to the Bombay Government, that on his handing over to them 4 per cent. promissory notes of Bombay, for Rs. 9,000, they might be pleased to erect a suitable building, placing a fountain there and putting up the original memorial tablet, and undertake to maintain it in repair for ever for the use of the Parsee community, and gratuitously providing Vehar water free of charge. Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady suggested that the building and fountain might be erected on the Esplanade opposite the Government Post Office, near the site of a dipping well now existing, where members of the Parsee community were in the habit of offering their prayers. Government replied that they would be glad to give effect to Mr. Dady's proposals on his obtaining the sanction, or opinion of the High Court. Accordingly, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah on behalf of Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, applied to Mr. Justice Scott in chambers on Saturday last for the required sanction under the provisions of section 43 of the Trustees and Mortgagees, Powers Act 28 of 1886. His Lordship granted the application. The new "parabh" will now be built on the Esplanade opposite the Post Office.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE NORTH.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott, the hearing of the case of Minguel Francisco deSouza vs. Estanislaus P. V. deSouza was resumed. The plaintiff, a native Canarese of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa S. de Saude at Versova, seeks to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages from the defendant, the Vicar General of the North of the Roman Catholic Church in Bombay, who is alleged to have defamed him in writing to the vicar and parish priest of Versova words imputing violent, improper, and sacrilegious conduct to the plaintiff; and further interdicting the plaintiff from entering the church in his life-time and from a sacred burial after his death. Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendant.

Philip Robinson, a cultivator, was examined by Mr. Farran. Witness and other parishioners went to the priest after the dispute about the cross, and asked him for their moneys. He said he knew nothing about the moneys. The cross was lying against the wall. The plaintiff did not snatch the cross from the hands of the priest. After the funeral service, the priest was asked for a day to bless the corn. It was not true that the plaintiff at that time laid his hands upon the priest. He did not hold up a stick against the priest. He laid down a book on the table.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: Witness, among other parishioners, asked the priest to pay the moneys due respectively to the *fabriqueiro* and the treasurer. Nobody said that unless the moneys were paid, they would not allow the body to be buried.

Pedro M. Dias, examined by Mr. Farran, said he was a police patel, a cultivator, and a parishioner of Versova. He remembered the day of disturbance in the church. After mass, the *fabriqueiro*, the treasurer, and other parishioners went to the priest and asked him if he had received the fees for the funeral. He replied that he had received them. The *fabriqueiro* asked him for the fees; and his answer was "I don't recognise you or the parishioners." The treasurer then said "since you won't give the moneys, I will not give you the cross." The priest directed one Bastiano take up the cross, which was lying against the wall. Bastiano did so, but the treasurer went up and took the cross from Bastiano's hand. The priest then went with a wooden cross. It was not true that the plaintiff, the *fabriqueiro*, snatched the cross from the priest's hands. Witness was standing there at the time, but did not see plaintiff snatch the cross. Some earth was thrown into the grave, but not by the plaintiff, who had left for Bombay. Witness was present when the priest was asked to fix a day for blessing the corn. It was false that the plaintiff on that day laid hands upon the priest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham: There was a discussion in Portuguese, which the witness could not understand. Plaintiff had a book in his hand which he put upon the table; he did not strike the table angrily with it. He did not prevent the vicar from leaving the room. At the time of the dispute about the cross, the plaintiff did not say anything. After the mass he said something to the priest in Portuguese which the witness did not understand. A man named Paul told witness it was something about the plaintiff's wife.

—Pedro Domingo Beniah, formerly a parish clerk, was present on the occasion of the disturbance about the cross. The alpace between was to be taken to the funeral. The parishioners went and asked the priest for the moneys. He would not pay them. Thereupon the parishioners told the treasurer that, if he allowed the use of the silver cross they would hold him responsible for the money. It was not true that the plaintiff snatched the cross from the hands of Bastianso. The priest then went on with the wooden cross. The funeral took place and the dead body was buried. Witness was present on the occasion the priest was asked to bless the corn. It was not true that the plaintiff laid his hands upon the priest on that occasion. The treasurer took the cross from the hands of Bastiano as the procession was being formed. Witness was sacristan of the church until after the interdict.

Paulo Pereira, a parishioner of Versova, was present at the time of the disturbance in the church The *fabriqueiro*, the treasurer, and other parishioners went to the priest and asked for the fees. On his refusing to give them, they said they would not put on the dress of common parishioners for the funeral. It was not true that the plaintiff snatched the silver cross from the hands of Bastiano. Witness saw earth thrown into the grave by one Pascol, The plaintiff did not throw any. On the occasion when the parishioners went into the priest's dining hall, witness did not see the plaintiff lay hands upon the priest.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd March:—

REEFS IN THE HARBOUR.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, dated 16th January, requesting that another beacon be placed to mark the extreme westerly edge of the reef opposite Mody Bunder. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 11th February, stating that it has been reported to him that the schooner Gitana from Calicut went aground on 9th idem at the point where Messrs. Shepherd and Company have asked for a beacon. Read report by Port Officer, dated 18th February. He states that the south channel of approach to Mody Bunder affords free approach on the ebb in the line of tide to the Mody Bunder from the south, but would entail a detour for steamers coming from the direction of Oorun for which the cross channel between the reefs is shorter. He considers that the use of this cross channel would always interfere with and form a danger to other vessels employed in the inshore traffic. To place a beacon at the spot indicated, whilst it would form a more exact mark to round by, would, the Port Officer states, encourage the steamers to turn in the inshore channel, which channel he holds should be maintained as free as practicable for the convenience of all. He further states that if a beacon were placed where suggested only one side and one point in the cross channel would be marked both the south ends, and the north-eastern end would not be marked, whereas the existing buoy and the marks on shore are with due care sufficient for all purposes, and the buoy causes but a small obstruction. The Port Officer considers that it is only a reasonable precaution that these steamers should make a short detour in order to approach the pier in the line of tide by the south channel rather than be constantly impeding and endangering the traffic and lives of others by taking a short-cut and turning in the channel. The Port Officer therefore does not consider it necessary to construct a beacon at the spot indicated or anywhere else. Read further report by the Port Officer, dated 22nd March. He states that the cross channel (when proceeding afterwards north) has always been considered to be attended by unnecessary risk, and that to pass between the buoy and the reef would be extremely hazardous to go in the dark, as doing so necessitates a vessel making a sharp turn in the inner channel when she could not be under thorough control, and must incur the risk of striking either the corner of the reefs or some of the many native craft which throng the inner channel, and for whose safety the Port rule regarding turning in its channel provides as far as may be. Read report by Engineer, dated 24th March, stating that so far as he is aware nothing of the kind has taken place or is likely to take place, that Messrs. Shepherd and Company's statements are too vague to be the basis of action.

Resolution.—Messrs. Shepherd and Company should be informed that it does not appear to be necessary to provide either of the additional beacons applied for: their attention should also be drawn to the fact that the beacon specially for a beacon lately erected should have the feet of water marked upon it as proposed by Messrs. Shepherd and Company. The question of providing special lights on Mody Bunder should be considered on receipt of the Engineer's estimate.

LLOYD'S AND THE SIGNAL STATIONS.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 9th February, and letter forwarded therewith from the Secretary of Lloyd's, London, dated 21st January. The latter intimates that the Corporation of Lloyd's have lately taken over Perim Island, and the communication therewith in the United Kingdom which were formerly worked by Government departments; that it has been suggested to the Committee that possibly the Government of Bombay might be willing to make some arrangement by which Lloyd's may think that Corporation should undertake the working of the signal stations which are now the property of the Bombay Government, and he inquires whether that Government would be disposed to entertain the question. The Committee, it is stated, believe that the only signal station of importance in the Bombay Presidency is that at Colaba, and that probably in the first place it would be desirable to limit any transfer to this point. Read report by the Port Officer, dated 17th March, stating that there are many signal stations in the Bombay Presidency—Aden, Karachi, Colaba Point, and at ensuing Suez Canal, and that the inquiry is specially with reference to Colaba. He states that this station is connected by wire with the Government Telegraph Office, and the Fort Office, and via the Fort Office with the Prince's Dock; that it is within face communication with the Sunk Rock, the outer floating light, the Prongs light and the Outer Pilot station and Tadeo signal station: and that by sound signals it is in communication with Kennery Island. He observes that the Lloyd's Agency is of great importance as well as general; that the establishment is maintained at a minimum consistent with efficiency; that the telegraph and telephone duties cannot be separated; that further he cannot perceive that any gain would result, while much departmental inconvenience would necessarily be caused by the transfer. He further states that a public communication has lately been very recently established between Kennery Island and Bombay and the Prongs light-house and Colaba Point, it will probably be considered desirable to establish signal stations at these two points, possibly still further reduce the present staff and expenses at Colaba signal station. The Port Officer also states that having regard to its possible strategic advantages he would hesitate to recommend the alienation of the site of the Colaba Point station. The Port Officer is therefore of opinion that the working of the Colaba Point signal station should continue as at present.

Resolution.—A copy of the Port Officer's report should be sent to Government with an intimation that, for the reasons given, the Trustees consider that it would be very undesirable to transfer the Colaba signal station to Lloyd's.

NEW LOCAL DEPOT.

Read extract from proceedings of a joint meeting of the Dock and Harbour and Pilotage Committees, held on 22nd instant, as follows:—Read letter from Mr. J. Bowack, Superintending Engineer, Bombay and P. S. N. Company, Limited, dated 15th January, asking for the concession of a site in the harbour for the purpose of mooring a large vessel or vessels to be used as coal hulks for supplying coal to steamers trading to this port, the concession to remain in force for 12 consecutive months from the date thereof, and he undertakes to form a company in London for the purpose of carrying out the scheme.

Read report by the Port Officer, dated 19th February. He states that the most suitable position for a hulk to lie would be about mid-way between Tucker's patch and Oorun patch beacons, in about 32' at low water springs. He states that in consequence of the increase in the steam shipping trade of the port it appears desirable that every facility should be afforded in the coaling of steamers. Read memo. by the chairman, dated 19th March, on the revenues derived from coal imported and exported at Bombay.

Resolution (1).—The committee see no objection to granting a site for the anchorage of a coal hulk in the position proposed by the Port Officer, it being left with the chairman to negotiate regarding the terms on which the concession should be granted.

PROPOSED NEW GRAVING DOCK.

Read extract from proceedings of a joint meeting of the Dock and Harbour and Pilotage Committees, held on 22nd instant, as follows:—

Read letter from Mr. Bowack, dated 15th January, asking for a site on Apollo Bay reclamation, or any other part of the harbour to be settled hereafter, for the construction of a graving dock or docks of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest steam and sailing vessels trading to the port, the precise locality to be selected in consultation with and subject to the approval of the officers of the Board. He further advises that it is not proposed to erect heavy plant in connection with the proposed dock which is simply intended to provide for cleaning, painting and surveying steam and other vessels; that the company to be formed and the construction commenced within 12 calendar months from the date of the Board's sanction.

Read letter from Mr. Bowack, dated 28th January submitting a tracing showing the plan longitudinal and cross sections of the proposed graving dock. He states that the dock will be constructed in the form of a large double-sided caisson of iron, about 530' × 90' over all and towed to the place it is to occupy, and ballasted by filling the space between its double sides with ordinary masonry or concrete so as to sink it to a bed previously prepared for it; that a platform on piles on each side will be fitted for manœuvring and holding hawsers, &c., &c.; that the dock will be fitted with the usual apparatus for employing and filling; and that the position preferred for sinking the dock is about a mile E.N.E. of Cross Island and clear of all anchorages.

Read letter from Port Officer, dated 19th February, stating that a dock in the position last described would not interfere with the free navigation of the port, nor any in way affect the present anchorage, and that he sees no objection as regards his department to the concession being granted under conditions to be decided by the Trustees. The Port Officer, however, observes that as a dock for the purposes above described appears to be required, and as a great number of steamers would dock in Bombay if it could be done without the expause and detention of hauling out of dock, getting up steam, &c., it would, in his opinion, be preferable, and would prove financially advantageous to the Trustees to construct a light draft graving dock without workshops for heavy repairs, adjoining the present wet docks.

Read letter from Mr. Bowack, dated 24th February, asking that the site of the proposed dock be changed to "west of Cross Island reef and north of south channel beacon."

Read letter from Port Officer, dated 6th March, stating that he does not think it desirable to block up the part of the harbour last referred to with such an obstacle as a graving dock would be in the way of inshore traffic, and that it might prove extremely inconvenient in connection with any improvements or alterations as regards the foreshore, which may hereafter be undertaken; farther that it is in the immediate vicinity of the native craft anchorage, and the manœuvring; ships into and out of a dock in that position would materially interfere with a large area of useful navigable water space, and that vessels proceeding from the wet dock to the graving dock would require to make a detour round the "North Cross Island buoy, and afterwards to swing to the flood tide before entering the dock. The Port Officer states that he therefore suggested to Mr. Bowack an alternative position to the E. N. E. of the south channel beacon near to the north side of the patch which dries at low water extraordinary spring tides near the North Cross Island shoal buoy, which would be fairly clear of native craft, and where vessels going from the wet docks could go straight into the dock without having to go across or swing to the tide before entering, and that Mr. Bowack approves of this site. The Port Officer again suggests the desirability of the Trustees themselves providing dry dock accommodation.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th March, stating, in reply to a request, that he would report whether from an engineering point of view there would be any objection to the dock proposed by Mr. Bowack that the matter is not one which can properly be treated off-hand; that to arrive at a probable conclusion as to whether a fixed pontoon of the size of the one proposed would not affect the currents in the neighbourhood so as to injuriously affect the neighbouring anchorages, would require a series of observations as to the direction and force of the currents at this place at neaps and springs, and that this is a matter for the promoters to demonstrate; that it is also a matter for them to show that the site selected is one which can be prepared as a bed for the massive structure proposed. The Engineer states that so far as he can judge as to future works he sees no objection to the site selected, provided the neighbouring anchorage is not injured by deflected currents. He further states that, if a concession be given, the Trustees should have the option of buying up the structure should their works at any time render this necessary to be done, conditions being imposed somewhat similar to those with the Back Bay Pier Company.

Resolution.—With reference to Mr. Bowack's application for a site for a graving dock, the committee recommend that he be informed that before a definite answer is given as to the site last proposed, it will be necessary to make surveys in order to see whether the adjoining anchorage would be likely to be injuriously affected, and whether for any other reason the proposed position would, from a Port Trust point of view, be objectionable; that the Trustees would be prepared to have such surveys made on Mr. Bowack undertaking to pay for them, and on his lodging with the Trustees Rs. 1,000 towards their cost—the Trustees accepting any further expenditure in surveying; that the concession be subject to the approval of Government, and that should no objection be shown by the surveys, and none be raised by Government, the site should be given free of charge, but subject to such conditions as to redemption, maintenance, &c., as the Trustees might consider necessary.

Resolution.—A reply should be given to Mr. Bowack as recommended by the Dock and Harbour and Pilotage Committees.

DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

Read extract from proceedings of a joint meeting of the Dock and Harbour and Pilotage Committees held on 22nd instant:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 5th March, stating that in the sanctioned plans of the Dock Extension Works, provision is made for a passage of communication with a future extension of the dock system southward; that it is possible that by the time this extension is required, or even before the Trustees may consider it desirable to construct a graving dock, and he therefore suggests that another provisional entrance be made on the site shown on the (contract drawing No. L, dated 5th March 1886,) plan forwarded with his letter. He states that the sanctioned site would be the most convenient place for a graving dock, and that the proposed site would be convenient for a communication being made with another dock to the southward. He further states that by making provision now for this, the expensive structure of a coffer dam would be obviated, and the consequent blocking up of a part of the dock with the same, and that the extra work in carrying the facing of the walls round the curves which will make the approach to the passage and making blast holes for the demolition of the wall which will stretch across the passage will be Rs. 1,800.

Read report by Port Officer, dated 16th March, intimating that he entirely concurs in the Engineer's proposals.

Resolution (3).—The Committee recommend that the estimated cost of preparing for another communication from the dock extension to the south, Rs. 1,800 be provided, as it might be used either for an entrance to a graving dock alone or to a lock and graving dock.

Resolution.—The Trustees accept the recommendation of the Committees. The estimated expenditure should be charged to "Contingencies," Dock Extension Works.

THE DRY DOCKS.

Read extract from proceedings of a joint meeting of the Dock and Harbour and Pilotage Committees held on 22nd instant:—

Read letter from the Secretary, Liverpool Steam-Ship Owners' Association, dated 2nd February, expressing a hope that in the extension of the dock system at Bombay the importance of providing dry dock accommodation has not been overlooked. He states that the Committee are aware that there are dry docks in Bombay harbour, but that having to shift berths from one part of the harbour to another diminishes the value of the present dry docks, making it necessary to restrict the use of them to extreme cases.

Resolution (4).—The Committee are of opinion that sufficient reason has not been shown, especially having regard to the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island having recently again come into use, for the Trustees at present granting a graving dock, and they recommend that the Liverpool Ship Owners' Association be so informed.

Resolution—The Trustees agree to the recommendation of the Committees, which should be acted upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 20th March 1886.	For the week ending 20th March 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	32
,, out of ,,	23	21
,, transported ,,	14	17
,, attended to ,,	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For the week ending 19th March 1886.	For the week ending 19th March 1885
Vessels entered	14	14
,, left	6	13
,, remaining in Dock	15	13

THE PRESS AND THE BUDGET.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The entire tone of the minute is that the Budget must be considered simply an experimental budget—an experiment, that is to say, to test whether it is possible to get along for another year without further impositions than the income-tax, which was in any case in readiness for introduction as a measure of equality and justice. Whether it will succeed or will not succeed the Financial Department is little better able to tell than the last joined subalterns in the Staff Corps. It is no longer, as the Government now warns us—arriving at last at the conclusion that had been reached years back by every ordinary thinking man—a question of accurate estimates or carefully adjusted expenditure. "Indian finance is a case of administrative advance and improvement have become, in a word, questions of currency." Now the truth has come to be publicly confessed by the Government, a dark—possibly too dark—view is taken of the future.

THE INDO-WIMBLEDON TEAM.

THE first of the three competitions in connection with the selection of men to represent the Calcutta Volunteers on the Wimbledon Team, took place on Friday morning, on the Ballygunge Range. The weather was favourable, being clear and fairly cool after the storm on Thursday evening, and some good shooting was done, as will be seen from the following scores:—

		200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Vol.	Timms	28	32	30	90
,,	Francis	31	25	32	89
Lieut.	Spooner	28	28	32	88
Vol.	Lenehan	31	32	25	88
,,	Gasper	28	25	29	85
,,	Cornelius	27	29	26	82
Corpl.	Rodger	30	31	20	81
,,	Nyes	27	26	28	81
Col.-Sergt.	Harwood	31	30	19	80
	Total for nine men				764
	Average per man				84·77

Major Browne had determined to make the competition as complete a test as possible. No sighting shot was allowed, in view of which condition the result is specially satisfactory. The average per man for the best eight (the number required to shoot in the Kolhapore Cup competition at Wimbledon) was 85.50, and the cup was won last year by the English Team with an average of 81.25. The best total that has ever been made for the cup was 698 by the English Team in 1883, averaging 87·25, and the second best total 665 by the Canadian Team in 1884, averaging 84.37. Thus the total made by the eight best men—members of the Calcutta Volunteers only who can get leave to go to Wimbledon this year if they are required—shooting at Ballygunge yesterday (684 averaging 85.50) is only 14 points behind the best and 19 points ahead of the second best score ever made by the winning team in the Kolhapore Cup competition at Wimbledon. This result, we think, speaks well for the chances of a team selected from the several Indian Corps, which will be represented in the team to be sent Home this year. The preliminary selection of men to represent each corps is not, it should be understood, to be necessarily decided by the results of the three trial competitions over the Kolhapore Cup Ranges; but the nomination rests with the Commanding Officer, who is at liberty to take each man's general shooting into consideration. In the case of the Calcutta Corps, for instance, a very fair mode of deciding would be to take the shooting in the class-firing of the season, the recent Regimental and Presidency matches, and the three trial competitions, and strike a general average.—*Indian Daily News.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 12th March. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rev R R Winter
Mrs R M Clerk, child and Infant
Mr G H Morrish
Miss Sparhan
Brig Surg W R Cates
Mrs Young
Miss Pemberton
Mrs and Miss Molesworth
Miss Irwin
Mrs Cronan and 2 infants
Mrs A Sherringham
Major and Mrs Gould, 2nd Dragoon Guards
Capt Lowry, 1st Dragoon Guard
Lieut Kirk, 4th Hussars
Lieut Des Voeux, 6th Dragoon Guards
Capt Murphy, 7th Dragoon Guards
Lieut Wolfe, 8th Hussars
Capt Dean, 12th Lancers
Lieut Butler, 17th Lancers
Lieut Cox, 6th Dragoons
Surgn Gordon, Medical Staff
Surg Carr, Medical Staff
Bandmaster Marshal, wife and 3 children
Mr J C Towsell

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Johnstone
Mr D Gubbay
Mr A Chapman
Mr J G Scott
Mr F Morrison
Mr R D Buck
Mr Abercrombie
Mr C E Buckland
Mrs Howe
Mr Shilstone
Rev M Schuire

FROM SUEZ.

Hon Mr Justice West
Col and Mrs Wooldridge
Mr Fleinburidi

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left London on Friday and returned to Windsor.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present except Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Childers.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a chill, which has prevented him from being present either at the Cabinet Council or in the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Royal assent was given by commission to the Land Registry Bill. On Monday, Lord Harrowby inquired whether the Government intended to accept a proposal for a line of steamers from Vancouver to Japan. Earl Granville said the subject was still under examination. On Tuesday, Lord Bramwell moved the second reading of three Bills—one to consolidate the Law of Arbitration, another to extend the jurisdiction of justices to minor cases of burglary, and the third to amend the law of Evidence by allowing accused persons to be witnesses in their own cases. The Bills were severally read a second time after a brief discussion. Last night, on the motion of the Earl of Kimberley, a Select Committee was appointed to join with a Committee of the other House in inquiring into the working of the Acts passed since 1858 for the Government of India.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Labouchere moved a resolution opposed to hereditary legislators. Mr. Gladstone, while admitting that the action of the House of Lords was not in general satisfaction, and that there was need for reform and improvement in that institution, yet could not adopt the sweeping terms of an abstract resolution. After some debate the motion was rejected by 202 to 166. On Monday, the Crofters Bill was discussed at great length, and objections were taken on both sides of the House, but in the end the second reading was agreed to. On Tuesday, after a lengthy debate on the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, which was ultimately read a second time, Mr. Dillwyn moved a resolution in favour of the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, which was met by Mr. A. Grey with an amendment proposing reforms in the Church to adapt it better to the requirements of the Welsh people. Mr. Raikes, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir R. Cross, and others having spoken, Mr. Dillwyn's motion was negatived by 341 to 229, and Mr. Grey's amendment was also r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

WITH the exception of a reductfon of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in arrival quotations for American Cotton, Reuter's closing telegrams of Saturday's date report nothing which we have not already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,61,653
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	2,62,431
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	1,43,997
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	7,368
Loans	Dec.	,,	63,523
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	9,49,899
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	2,14,477
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	9,61,036

These movements are again in favour of easy money,the increase in the Cash Balance being entirely the result of diminished trade requirements. It is scarcely to be expected that any reduction will be made in rates of interest and discount ; but it is very evident that no advance is justifiable until a material alteration takes place in the relative position of the market. In the open market the rate on Government Paper is quoted at 4½ per cent. as against 7 per cent. per annum with the Bank.

EXCHANGE.—The fact of 2 lakhs of the Secretary of State's wire transfers on Bombay and 3 lakhs on Calcutta having been taken up in London on Saturday at 1s. 6d. per rupee, has had little or no effect on the market here to-day. The tone no doubt has been steady, but there has been no movement in rates either ready or forward, and only a very limited business has been done. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	191.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened a shade weaker than on Saturday, and in the morning Fours changed hands at Rs. 93¾, but later in the day the quotation improved to Rs. 93 13-16. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 101, with nothing doing. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 91.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet, and we should say rather lower to do business, although quotations are mostly unchanged, Bank of Bombays are reported back again to Rs. 7174. Mofussil Press Co are up to Rs. 420, Bombay Cotton Press down to Rs. 202½. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are steady at Rs. 3,200. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 14. Treacher and Co., Limited, are firmly held at Rs. 1,170.

COTTON.—The market to-day has been exceedingly quiet, with very little doing for export. Prices are unchanged and firmly enough held by sellers, but the levels being considerably above the European markets, a change must take place on one side or other before we can see much activity. Quoted prices are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals Ready	152	158	166-7
Omras, ,,	165		
Do. delivery	164		
Broach, ready	195		196-7
Do. April	194	196	{ 195 / 194
Dholleras April	177	183	192
Do. May	176	182	191

WHEAT is very firm, and dealers are asking an advance of ½ anna per cwt. on Saturday's rates, which buyers, as a rule, refuse to pay. Actual business consequently is small. Quotations are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-1 per cwt.
No. 1 Pessy	,, ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3-13 ,,
Red Do.	,, 3-12-6 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-8 at 3-6 ,,

LINSEED is rather steadier again at Rs. 6-3 ready, Rs. 6-2 per cwt. May delivery, railway terms. Other seeds are quiet at previous prices.

FREIGHTS, though quiet, maintain about their previous level of rates. We hear of two steamers having been fixed for May loading, one a 1,300-ton boat at 23s. U. K. or Continent, and the other a 1,700-ton steamer at 23s. U. K. or Continent, with the option of two Mediterranean ports at 30s. payable here. Current rates are :—

	Ready	Cotton.
Liverpool	,,	22s. 6d.
London	,,	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d to 23s. 9d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Marseilles	,,	21s. 3d.
Trieste, Venice	,,	26s. 9d. at 2s.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* has the following review of the Cotton market on the day the mail left :—

The Market closes at a reaction of 1-16d. to ⅛d from the highest prices touched on Monday. The course of prices for the immediate future depends in a great measure upon the state of business in Manchester ; but eventually the circumstance that England has received much less than her fair and necessary share of the American crop will probably bring about some improvement in prices unless Lancashire resorts to "short time" on a large scale. There is plenty of Cotton for everyone, but some of it is in the wrong place, and the distribution of the balance of the American crop will have to be very different from the distribution of the portion already delivered. Of course if Lancashire reduces her rate of consumption she may get all the Cotton she wants without putting up prices ; but that will be a very sorry exhibit, compared with the activity displayed by the spindles and looms of her competitors all over the world. The remedy for this threatened unsatisfactory state of things must be found outside of the price of Cotton, because cheaper Cotton would benefit the spinners of New England, the Continent, and Bombay quite as much as it would benefit those of Lancashire. We decline to take the despairing view of the immediate future of the industry which seems to be current in Manchester, and we look for a change for the better ere long, though at the moment clouds don't seem to be preparing to roll by.

The following is the latest from Manchester by the mail :—

MANCHESTER, Thursday Evening.

A check has been effectually placed upon the upward movement of Cotton, and this is now commonly condemned as of purely speculative origin. Yarn is now thoroughly dull again in all branches, and spinners who "sold when they could" congratulate themselves. In Cloth, the Bombay demand is now reduced to a very low ebb ; that for Calcutta is much less than it was; Madras does little; and we hear of only very moderate dealings for China. Still manufacturers' engagements are so heavy that concessions of price are not generally contemplated. Jaconets and Dhooties are still in fair request, only time standing in the way of a further large business; 37 in. Shirtings are quite firm, but 44in, are less independent, and 50in. and upwards are distinctly flat and tending easier. The bimetallist propaganda is receiving support from only a narrow section of our merchants, but it is likely to be brought before the Chamber of Commerce before long.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. C. Shpinx, Captain Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, which she left on the 24th instant.

THE steam-ship Rimpha, 1,490 tons, Captain P. Pines, sailed yesterday far Port Said with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE Hall line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons Captain T. Collin, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with original cargo.

THE barque Viscount Sandon, 437 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cannanore (5th March) with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE ship Wm. Douglas, 1,263 tons, Captain J. Douglas, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (26th Nov,) with a cargo of 49,876 cases kerosine-oil. She is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE ship County of Clare, 1,498 tons, Captain J. McNeal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th Nov,) with a cargo of 2,305 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the B. I. S. N. Co.

THE steam-ship Mauikins Tower, 1,803 tons, Captain S. D. Tiddy, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Suez (11th March,) in ballast ; She is consigned to Messrs. Boyts, Craig & Co.

THE steam-ship Bernicia, 1,701 tons, Captain D. Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant, from Philadelphia (16th Feb,) brought a cargo of 80:000 cases of kerosine-oil. She consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain E. N. Cobbeth, which arrived in harbour on the 28 h instant from Kurrachee 26th March brough a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee and Mr. Jehanghirjee.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
29	William Douglas	Douglas	Newyork, Nov. 26.
	County of Clare	McNeal	Cardiff, Nov. 12.
	Pekin (s)	Symons	London, Mar. 3.
	H. M. S. Sphnix	Morrison	Trincomali, Mar. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Busreh.
	Rameth Hall (s).	F. Collin	Kurrachee.
	ha (s)	Pines	Port Said.

The following ve... for loading yesterday :—
... Tehseen, for China, &c.
,, Clan Buchanan, for Marseilles.
,, Jenkins Tower, for Marseilles and Genoa.
,, Gelosi, for Trieste.
,, River Bay Naples and ... for London &c.
,, Henry Bolckow, for Mauritius.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

29TH MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Darien	1780	H. B. Beard	E	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Gordon	1354	N. Harrison	F	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Britania	3069	F. Blight	B	W & A Graham.
,, Feverll	1794	A. Burgess	L	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Sam Weller.	864	Murray	A	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Assam	3037	W. J. Nantes	..	P & O Company.
,, P.Primaveal	1066	A. D. Rey	..	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Australasian	2303	Simpson	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Khalif	1491	A. Nash	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Lawada	2147	R. L. Turner	..	A. B. I. S. N. Co.
,, St. Dunstan.	1451	J. Henry	..	Killick, Nixon, & Co.
,, Othello	1934	J. Atkin	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVAL.
25 Secundra (s) ..... Sharp ..... Bombay, March 13.

DEPARTURE.
March 25.—Barque Linga.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVAL.
26 Duke of Buccleuch (s) ..... London.

Mar. DEPARTURE.
26 Ballaarat (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FROM LONDON.

Lawada s—8 bales papers, 34 bales old newspaper and 50 cases sodawater bottles, Byramji Shapoorji ; 150 drums double boiled and 125 drums raw linseed oil, Heptools Shaikh Adam ; 40 cases matches, G Sumscodeen and Co ; 5 cases confectionery, D Burjorjee Vania ; 13 cases printing paper, Miasaheb ; 144 cases matches, Abdulally Shaikh Adam ; 40 casks ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Hydaspes s—16 cases writing paper, Miasaheb ; 8 cases cheese, K M Peerbhoy.
Cambodia s—430 cases brandy, Framji Ardaseer Davur and Sons.
Siam s—20 cases writing paper, Miasaheb.
Ancona s—17 packages provisions, H A Barktoola.
Clyde s—5 cases brandy, Ramchundra Purshotam.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—510 bundles sheet iron, V Osman.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—5 cases medicine other sorts, Cooper, Madon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—8 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Murray s—30 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Britannia s—35 cases wine and 15 cases rum, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff.
Clan Drummond s—11 cases whisky, Ramchundra Purshotum.
Clan Graham s—200 cases whisky, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy ; 150 cases whisky, D Cawasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—70 cases brandy, D F Balha and Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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NEXT to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"'Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced,spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
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WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.
THE SIXTH and the LAST of a Series of LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the Year 1885-86, *will be delivered in the University Library, TO-DAY, the* 30*th March*, 1886, *at* 5-15 *p.m.*
SUBJECT—*The Latin and Greek Verb.*
LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*
The Lectures are open to the Public.
By order,
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 29*th March*, 1886.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BAXTER—March 29, at Bellasis Road, Tardeo, Rustomji Pestonji Baxter, Auctioneer, aged 65. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence, this day at 5 a.m.
BEYTS—March 29, at Bhuswal, of malarial fever, Charles Ashby, the eldest son of Charles Anthony Beyts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVENPORT—March 23, at 13, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of John Davenport, of a son.

DEATH.

GOLDNEY—March 22, at Darjiling, of remittent fever, Eileen Margaret, the dearly beloved child of Captain F Goldney, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, Adjutant N B Volunteer Rifles, aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1886.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S speech in moving for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into Indian administration, no less than the motion itself, strictly and, we believe it will be objected, narrowly defines the scope of the Committee's investigations. The motion asked for a Committee to join with a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the operations of certain Acts of Parliament—the Government of India Act of 1858 and the Acts amending it ; the Indian Councils Act of 1861, with the statutory provisions amending it, and those relating to the Legislative Councils of Bombay and Madras ; the Act of the same year establishing High Courts of Judicature in India ; the Act of the same year regulating, as Lord Kimberley explained, the whole of the appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service ; and lastly, the statute establishing the Statutory Civil Service, of which the Secretary of State not too lucidly or exactly remarked that it is a special branch of the service into which large numbers of men were admitted. The terms of the motion are so specific that there can be no misunderstanding in the Committee as to the extent of its powers. When a collection of Acts of Parliament are named as subjects of inquiry, any attempt at investigation outside the programme thus prescribed would be *ultra vires*. But Lord Kimberley seems not to have been content with the rigid limitations imposed upon the Committee by the terms of the resolution. Anticipating the question "whether he intended that the Committee should go into the whole of this great subject" —the revenue, the finance, the army, the judicature, the relations with native states, the foreign relations, and all other questions which arise from day to day in the Indian Empire—he said that "although the Committee might find such an inquiry a most interesting one, yet no practical result could possibly follow from it. His hope was that the Committee would have the wisdom to direct this inquiry into those particular questions upon which it evidently was desirable there should be an inquiry with a view to early legislation." There is no room for doubt then as to the objects towards which the inquiries of the Committee will be directed. Lord Kimberley's excluding definition, indeed, is somewhat in need of amendment, for with the Act of 1861 establishing the High Courts specifically mentioned in the resolution, it is obviously an error to number "the Judicature" amongst the questions with which the committee could not profitably concern itself. This accidental inconsistency apart, the intention of the Government at the time they asked for the appointment of the Joint Committee is unmistakable.

The motion and the speech which introduced it will alike be read with disappointment in this country. Lord Kimberley has said nothing that will weaken the preference that has been shown here for a Royal Commission ; he has said nothing that will persuade us that a Committee will serve, even in a rough general way, the same purpose as a Commission. To take one instance from the field of inquiry marked out in the resolution. The operations of the Act of Parliament which constituted the High Courts are to be enquired into. We presume that the facts upon which judgment upon this subject is to be based will not be evolved out of the moral consciousness of the members of the Committee, or even out of carefully studied blue-books. And yet how will the Committee derive its knowledge of the working of five High Courts in cities wide apart and each presenting characteristics of its own ? There are, no doubt, retired Indian judges in London, retired barristers, retired solicitors, and possibly retired suitors, who might have something to say upon the subject. But the retired wisdom and experience of Indian administration have their convenient resting place in the Secretary of State's Council, whence we should not wish to see it incontinently dragged forth for the guidance of a Committee which must concern itself with the things of to-day rather than those of yesterday or the day before. The constitution and working of the courts is being discussed on this side of India with a seriousness which must before long lead the Government to action. The administration of justice is slow, costly, and unsatisfactory. Work accumulates, and judges of high status and legal attainments are overworked because their courts are blocked by business which, it is contended, might as well be doneelsewhere. The question whether or not the High Court should retain its original jurisdiction is to a considerable portion of the public one of first importance, and any inquiry into the Act of 1861, which did not throw light upon it, would, in Bombay at all events, be regarded as illusory, and, for the special purpose of this investigation, useless. It must be said very confidently that a Committee sitting at Westminster cannot deal adequately with the subject, for the simple reason that the only people who could give evidence of any value are from the nature of the case the least likely to be able to give evidence to the Committee. No plainer illustration could be given of the damaging restriction which has been placed upon the inquiry by entrusting it to a body which is precluded from inquiring in India itself into the working of Indian institutions. There was nothing unreasonable in Lord Cranbrook's wish that the Committee should limit its inquiries to tangible and distinct issues. But there is something essentially unreasonable in looking for a real investigation of such a matter as this under conditions which will practically shut out evidence.

There is, it must be admitted, something academic in regrets of this sort. The strongest case that we might make out for Royal Commission *versus* Parliamentary Committee would now be of no avail. It was in that belief that the promoters of the town's meeting convened for fortnight ago allowed their arguments and their protest to remain unaltered. It seems as true now, on sight of Lord Kimberley's speech, as it seemed then, that no purpose can be served by approaching the Government in regard to that matter. But we are by no means held down to unquestioning and uncriticising acquiescence in the programme which the Government have laid before the Committee. If the opinion largely prevails in the community that the limitations imposed upon the inquiry are too narrow, those who so believe would not set out on a useless quest if they were to convey an intimation to that effect to the Prime Minister. No one would ask that the inquiry should cover so wide a field as that marked out in Lord Kimberley's hypothetical enumeration of what Lord Cranbrook would call indistinct and intangible issues. Such subjects, for instance, as the foreign relations, the relations of the Government of India with the Native States, and the army, are quite outside the limits within which the Committee must work, or within which any responsible exponent of Indian opinion would expect them to work. But the exclusion of questions of revenue and finance from the scope of investigation will, to many of us, seem to rob it of half the value it might have. To exclude revenue is to exclude the essential element in the "condition of the people question," which in India, more even than in England, is question of growing and almost of urgent interest. Finance, it may be said, is at the present moment being carefully investigated in India. The answer is that the inquiry is almost purely departmental, and that its purpose is confined to the cutting down of departmental expenditure. It is late in the day certainly, but perhaps not too late for an effective representation to the Home Government of what is thought in India of the exclusion of two subjects of primary importance for the investigation. It is not open to Parliament to reverse its decision in choosing a method of enquiry which we in India believe to be seriously defective. But it is open to Parliament to convey an instruction to the Committee to add any specified subjects to those already submitted to it, and it is for the promoters of the deferred town's meeting to decide whether the Government shall not be approached with that object. They will doubtless remember that the unsettled state of party politics in England discourages immediate action and reduces the efficiency of any intervention for some time to come. But they will not conclude, nevertheless, that the last word has been spoken in this matter.

MR. JUSTICE WEST'S return to the Bombay High Court, after an absence of a year-and-a-half in Egypt, will be welcomed by his colleagues and by the Bar. It is to be regretted, of course, that the important mission which took him to Egypt has not been successful, but this was not his fault. Indeed, the probable non-success of the mission was foreseen from the beginning, and by no one more clearly, perhaps, than by Mr. West himself. For two years previous to his arrival in Egypt, Sir Benson Maxwell, his predecessor, had laboured to establish the judicial organization of Egypt on a better footing ; but the jealousy of the native officials, and, above all, a bitter controversy with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, induced him to resign before the new code which had been drawn up, was got into work. The controversy between Sir Benson Maxwell and Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who also had to resign, turned upon the question whether the Procureur-General had a right to inspect the prisons and put an end to illegal punishments inflicted therein. That right was made good, and it has not been disputed since. Among the functions of the Procureur-General is that of exercising a general superintendence over the procedure of the Courts in the public interests. He has a right to intervene in any case, whether public or private. Before Mr. West's arrival in Egypt it was proposed, as a necessary reform, that the constitution of the Courts should be improved, so that the waste of power involved in providing three judges for one tribunal, should be stopped, and the work of the courts made less cumbrous, and got through more rapidly. Mr. West laboured to bring about this and other reforms, but Nubar Pasha steadily refused his assent to so sweeping a change in the judicial system. Whatever the merits of the proposed reforms, the fact that they were proposed to be introduced from the outside, was an insuperable obstacle to a sympathetic hearing. Not only was it found impossible to effect a complete reconstruction of the judicial system ; the effort to cause the existing system to work more efficiently was paralyzed by the fact that it was made by an official who wished to effect a complete revolution. The political prudence of urging such a change on the unwilling Egyptian functionaries, at the suggestion of an official ou a temporary mission to Egypt, is open to question. Nubar Pasha refused to entertain the proposals submitted. The British Government did not insist upon their acceptance, for Nubar Pasha would infallibly have repeated in that case the manœuvre which was successful in regard to Mr. Clifford Lloyd's, attempt at dictation, when that gentleman was Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. He would have tendered his resignation, and left to Sir Evelyn Baring the task of finding a more pliant minister. The net result was that no improvement in the administration of justice could be effected, and the number of arrears of cases not adjudicated upon was heavily increased. Special Commissions were appointed, consisting of one lawyer and four lays, presided over by a mudir, to deal with capital and other serious cases. Mr. West regarded these Special Commissions as barbarous, for they did not give to prisoners placed in the gravest peril, proper means of defence, or any guarantee against injustice. Finding that he could do no good in Egypt, Mr. West resigned, and yesterday he returned to Bombay, where he will take his seat in the Second Court. In shaking the unkindly dust of Egypt from his feet, he is doing what the British Government itself are now doing. The seventeen thousand men who have been garrisoning that country will be forthwith reduced to eight thousand—a step which is obviously preliminary to a withdrawal, more or less complete. No one now regrets this course, which is the natural and direct outcome of Sir Drummond Wolff's mission, the object of which was to substitute Turkish troops for British as the garrison of Egypt. The unexpected and serious difficulties which we have encountered in Egypt and the Soudan since the bombardment of Alexandria, will probably be a deterrent to any of the Powers which might otherwise have been tempted to seek a footing in Egypt. The certainty that those difficulties will be aggravated in the case of any new intruder by the resolute opposition of the greatest naval Power, will be the best guarantee which Egypt and Europe can have against future adventures in the Land of the Pharaohs. Mr. West will probably congratulate himself that he is well out of the Egyptian darkness.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

IT does not say much for the good sense of Conservative journalism that the *Standard* should, on Saturday last, have published a leading article taunting Lord Hartington with having "missed his chance" because, at the dinner of the Eighty Club, he spoke respectfully of Mr. Gladstone, and said the Prime Minister must have the time he asked for to mature and bring forward whatever scheme he may think desirable for the settlement of the Irish Question. Nothing, it seems to me, could be more reasonable than this plea for delay. If the Conservatives tried the experiment of governing Ireland for six months by the ordinary law before confessing that it had failed, why should they pretend that to allow Mr. Gladstone three weeks' time to make up his mind what to do will bring untold disasters on the country ? Lord Hartington's attitude is most statesmanlike and honourable to himself personally, and his critics must be very ignorant of the real character of his mind if they imagine that the natural hesitation and regret he feels at breaking absolutely with the great leader whom he has served so long and so faithfully, and who exerts a singular fascination over everyone associated with him, will prevent Lord Hartington from offering a firm resistance to any plan of Home Rule which he conceives to be injurious to the public interest. Men of honour do not lightly cut themselves adrift from the personal associations of a lifetime, and it is easy to gather from the tone of Lord Hartington's speech what mental struggles he is even now enduring because he thinks it his duty to stand apart from Mr. Gladstone. The cue of the Conservative press, in those elements, ought certainly to be that of expressing sympathy with him and leading him gently on, instead of sneering at and threatening him. Lord Hartington is not a man to be bullied, and he will only move at his own pace. He has to overcome his personal repugnance to several men on the front Opposition Bench before he can act cordially with the Conservative party ; and as the Conservatives have no hope whatever of regaining power except with his aid, they are bound in their own interest to do everything they can to conciliate instead of wantonly irritating him.

Nobody has the least idea at present what Mr. Gladstone will really propose to do. A variety of imaginary schemes have been published by the ever-active news agencies which are obliged to supply the newspapers with fresh matter from day to day ; but it seems clear that the Premier keeps his own counsel, and has not yet taken even his own colleagues into his confidence. All the talk about an impending dissolution of Parliament if the Home Rule Bill be thrown out is mere guesswork. The Irish Nationalists are working hard to win friends in the House of Commons, and there can be no doubt that delay tells to a certain extent in their favour, as they are able, by the part they play in important divisions, to confer obligations for which they expect some return. They have firmly cemented their alliance with the English Radicals, of whom Mr. Labouchere is now the acknowledged leader, by voting for the abolition of the House of Lords and for those reductions in the estimates which the member for Northampton annually proposes. Again, on Monday night, it was noticeable that the representatives of the Scotch Crofters in the House spoke with admiration of the success achieved by the brave and patriotic band of Irish members, and declared that they meant to follow in their footsteps, an announcement which the Parnellites naturally hailed with sympathizing cheers. A similar course was taken the very next evening by the Welsh Radical members who wish to disestablish the Church in Wales. One of them, a working miner named Abraham, who made a very interesting speech, and astonished the House by repeating the first words of the Lord's Prayer in Welsh to illustrate the absurd effect of sending English-speaking clergymen to address Welsh congregations, made a fervent appeal to "the other branch of the Celtic race," who had accomplished such great things for Ireland, to help in releasing Wales from the yoke of an "alien" church. The Irish responded so willingly to this appeal that Mr. Dillwyn's motion in favour of disestablishment was only rejected by a very small majority. Such services will assuredly have to be repaid by votes in favour of Home Rule, and the Parnellites are confident that Mr. Gladstone will carry a majority of the House of Commons with him, even if he breaks up his Ministry. A well-known Irish member told me a few days ago that, if Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country, he believed the Tories would be reduced to a strength barely exceeding 200. I asked him if he did not think that the British lion might be roused again some day. "Oh ! no," was his reply, "the British lion is dead ; or if he isn't, then Gladstone is the British lion." Notwithstanding these confident prophecies, I doubt myself if the Radical Parnellite alliance will give the Premier the command of a majority of the House of Commons ; and, if beaten on his Home Rule Bill, I believe he will resign instead of dissolving, leaving Lord Hartington to try his hand at forming a Government. If, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone gets his Bill safely through the House of Commons, it will, of course, be thrown out by the House of Lords. In such a case, it is unlikely that a dissolution would immediately follow. The Premier would be glad to wait another year before going to the country, and he would urge that he must give the Peers another chance by sending the Bill up to them again in the Session of 1887. These are the reasons which lead most members of the new House—possibly, the wish is father to the thought—to the conclusion that they will not be called upon to fight for their seats again till next year.

Whether of set purpose, or out of pure negligence, the Government last night allowed the Radical Parnellite coalition to have things very much their own way. The business before the House was the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates, the first section of which includes the votes for the Royal palaces and parks. Mr. Labouchere moved reductions on these votes, and the Government seemed to have so little control over its own followers that, but for the voluntary help rendered by the Conservatives, all the amendments would have been carried. As it was, Mr. Labouchere succeeded in getting a majority for his proposal to refuse the grant for the parks in London, on the ground that these ought to be kept up by landowners and not by the country. The argument is a bad one, for the whole nation, it may be said, comes to London to enjoy the beauty of the Metropolitan parks ; but in any case a change of policy should not be made without deliberation, or in such a manner as to compel the Government to dismiss gardeners and park-keepers at a few days' notice, and allow these delightful pleasure-grounds to relapse into wildernesses. Mr. Fowler, a strong Radical, whose special duty it is, as Secretary to the Treasury, to justify the Civil Service Estimates, was so unfaithful to his trust last night that, although he voted for this particular grant himself, he had the indecency to make a little speech, saying he disapproved of the principle of paying for the parks out of the public purse, and he thus actually hounded on his old companions to the fray. The vote will, of course, have to be reversed to-night, but it is scandalous that such an administrative miscarriage should have occurred. It looks as if the steerage of the realm had given way altogether in the helpless hands of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Mr. Labouchere has some other amendments on the paper for this evening, cutting down the salaries of Cabinet Ministers. Many Conservatives are so indignant at Ministerial mismanagement that they feel strongly inclined to let these amendments be carried. Certainly, Mr. Fowler deserves to have his salary stopped for inciting the Radicals to attack his own estimates.

Lord Ripon has confounded his enemies by standing out, with a determination that no one gave him credit for, against the wish of the Treasury to cut down this year's Navy Estimates. His courageous independence has been well rewarded, for the Government has given way, and allowed him to ask Parliament for half-a-million more money than was granted last year. It is satisfactory to learn that there will now be no break in the continuity of Lord George Hamilton's policy of building up an efficient fleet, capable of protecting the vast mercantile and imperial interests of Great Britain. The Army has been less fortunate. The estimates have not been published yet, but rumour has it that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has agreed to effect economies by not proceeding with either the proposed increase of the forces or the re-arming of the native troops in India. Questions put in the House, however, have so alarmed the Secretary for War that the instructions for the dismissal of large numbers of men at the Government factories have been countermanded. Sir William Harcourt, who cares nothing for the requirements of the Empire, has evidently been putting pressure on his colleagues to enable him to produce a satisfactory Budget. He would like to link his name, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a measure for the reduction of taxation. But the finances of the country are in a tolerably sound condition. The Excise and Customs have not been so productive as in 1884-85, but a very modest estimate of income was taken last year, and this will probably be exceeded. As regards expenditure, there have been no extraordinary demands on the Treasury, and none are likely to arise during the coming financial year. Sir William Harcourt ought, therefore, to be very well satisfied with his position, as the only difficulty he has to face is that of the large amount of debt bequeathed to him from last year.

Earl Grey contributes another long letter to the *Times*, in defence of his proposal to issue £1 notes in England against a reserve of silver rising or falling with the market price of that metal. The chief objections to this scheme, which is greatly favoured by Scotch bankers, are that nobody in England wants £1 notes, and that, even if they obtained a limited circulation, they would be of very little service in disposing of the silver problem. These notes would be worthless for purposes of international exchange, and what is wanted is a change in the currency which would put a stop to the incessant fluctuations of exchange in the trade between silver-using and gold-using countries. No one who was studied the question impartially can help coming to the conclusion that bi-metallism, which Earl Grey repudiates as heretical, is the only sufficient remedy that has been suggested. A favourite objection raised by mono-metallists is that, if the principal commercial countries agreed to give silver a fixed ratio to gold above the present market rate, the owners of silver mines would be encouraged to produce an unlimited quantity of the metal. But I do not see why the United States Government, which is principally concerned in the rehabilitation of silver

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram stating that the work in connection with the delimitation of the Afghan frontier is suspended, the Russian Commissioners having advanced claims which the British Commissioners could not entertain. The question at issue has been referred to the respective Governments of the Commissioners.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Trench, late Archbishop of Dublin, is dead.

STATE OF SIEGE IN BELGIUM.

THE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 28.

The district in which the strikes are taking place has been declared in a state of siege. Those who are on strike are forcibly stopping all industries throughout the disturbed districts.

In consequence of the serious aspect of affairs the Belgian Government have partially called out the Reserves.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

MERUCHAK, MARCH 24.

The new boundary pillars have been completed from Guizikhan to the Murghab River.

THE LATE REGENT OF KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 29.

A large representative public meeting was held at the Town Hall this afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Lee Warner, Political Agent, for the purpose of adopting a letter of condolence to the Maharaja, his brother, and the Ranees. Steps were taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Regent. The Political Agent, in an eloquent address, dwelt upon the many estimable qualities of Aba Saheb which endeared him to all classes of the community, native and European. Several able sympathetic speeches by native gentlemen were made testifying to the sterling worth of the late Regent, and the irreparable loss sustained by the public generally. The highest compliment paid to the memory of the deceased by those who knew him best, was that he was never known to use a word of abuse in his life. A subscription list was opened, when Rs. 7,000 were collected. There were many European residents, both ladies and gentlemen, present.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

A demonstration was held on March 1, on the Melbourne Cricket Club ground. About eight thousand persons were present to bid farewell to the departing Australian Eleven. It is believed that no team has been sent to England under more favourable auspices or with more assured prospects of success. It is the first entirely native Australian team that has visited the old land. A meeting of the members of the Melbourne Cricket Club was held afterwards, when it was unanimously resolved to arrange for the visit of an English team to the Colonies next season.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank, South Australia, it was decided to continue the business by raising additional capital.

Bishop Morehouse is a passenger by the s.s. Bengal.

The Wellington Exhibition has resulted in a loss of ten thousand pounds.

The recent find in the Subra silver mine consists of a very high quality of stephanite, containing as much as twelve thousand ounces of silver per ton. The bunch is estimated to contain twenty tons.

THE FARTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

The *China Mail* has no news of any importance.

The Delimitation Commission at Tonquin are making no progress owing to disagreements.

It is reported that there are extensive coal fields at Tonquin.

The political situation is unchanged.

The navigation of the Meikong has been again attempted.

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shangai Bank has gone to Tientsin, following the German Syndicate Agents.

The Home Government have refused to subsidize a direct cable between Hongkong and Singapore.

The Chinese authorities have issued stringent orders about the adulteration of tea, consequent on Sir R. Hart's letter on the subject.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 29.

Twelve more Italian miners arrived by the s. s. Bokhara yesterday, and proceeded at once to the Mysore mine.

Last week a large indignation meeting of natives was held at Madura protesting against Mr. Thomas's recent recommendations with reference to remissions of rent.

Reuter quotes Mysore shares £7-12-6, Ooregum £1-10, Nundydroog £1-10, Balaghat £1, Gleurock £0-8-9.

Mr. Thomas, senior member of the Board of Revenue, is now at Madura enquiring into Mr. Crole's administration.

Monsieur Manes, Director of the Interior, Bourbon, succeeds M. Richaud as Governor of Pondicherry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 28.

The troopship Jumna, outward bound to Bombay, has passed the Suez Canal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, yesterday evening.

LISBON, MARCH 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

ADEN, MARCH 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ ,, ,,	75 15-16
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ ,, French Rentes	103
Bar Silver	46½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 28.

10 p.m.	79·2

MONDAY, March 29.

6 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·4

It has been decided that the Commissariat in Upper and Lower Burma is to be controlled from Madras.

We observe that the temporary transfer of Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit to the High Court as acting Deputy Registrar has been cancelled.

The tender of Messrs. Lund and Blockley for erecting the three large clocks at the new G. I. P. buildings at the Boree Bunder Terminus has been accepted.

Our Cashmere correspondent, writing from Srinagar on the 20th inst., says:—"We are expecting a larger number of visitors this season than usual; if they come they will find the accommodation similar to former years, but new bungalows will be built this year, and, probably, rent will be charged. Mr. Phillips, of the P. W. D., who is building the new Residency, has instructions to build these new bungalows, and also to put the old ones in repair; but they are so dilapidated that to pull them down is all that can be done. The earthquakes last year have given the Resident a new house, and the visitors will, be equally fortunate, though these blessings will not be enjoyed till another year."

A TELEGRAM from Kachar states that the district has been visited by a hailstorm of unusual severity, which has done serious damage. A second message is as follows:—"Severe hailstorm about 9 o'clock last night, the 24th. Four-fifths of garden almost completely stripped of leaves and young shoots. Appearance as if newly pruned; April crop lost."

LIEUTENANT LYE, of the Hampshire Regiment, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, for gallantry in action during the recent fighting in Burma. The date of Lieutenant Lye's exploit was the 23rd of December last, and the occasion the attack made by a party under Lieutenant Cockeram, of the 23rd Madras Infantry, on a number of dacoits holding a position in a pagoda near Sagaing. Lieutenant Cockeram was shot dead while urging his men forward, and when the latter showed some hesitation in advancing to rescue their fallen officer, Lieutenant Lye gallantly rushed forward under a heavy fire, and carried him back. It was not known, until the body was examined, that Lieutenant Cockeram was actually dead, and Lieutenant Lye, in exposing himself, thought to save a wounded companion.

CORPORAL punishment in the Andamans is decreasing. Last year 425 prisoners were flogged, being at the rate of 4·05 of the average daily strength. The total shows a considerable reduction over the number flogged in the previous year, when it was no less than 509. In the resolution of the Government of India on the report for 1883-84 instructions were given that corporal punishment should be reserved for the most serious classes of convict offences, and that, when it was decided to flog a prisoner, the punishment should always be sufficiently severe to act as a deterrent. These instructions were communicated to the executive officers, and ten or less than ten stripes were inflicted in only 175 cases, against 236 cases in the previous year. Still the ratio of punishment compares favourably with that of jails in several other parts of India, although the population of the Andamans may be said to comprise the very worst class of convicts. In the jails of the North-West Provinces the percentage of flogging was 5·5, in Assam it was 8·4, and it rose to 11·5 in Burma.

THE opinion appears to be pretty unanimous that Mr. Justice Straight has not been fairly treated in regard to the appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the North-West Provinces. The *Indian Daily News* writes:—"We remember Mr. Kennedy when he first began to practice in Liverpool, and recollect that he quickly made his mark as a fluent and ready speaker, a keen cross-examiner, and a sound lawyer. His success is evidenced by the fact that he was only called to the Bar in 1871, and he took silk in 1885. A clever man, undoubtedly, and one who might very fittingly be marked out for judicial perferment; but, all the same, one who could well afford to wait a few years longer at the Bar, and who would have made all the better judge for so waiting. In short, we are unable to recognise in Mr. Kennedy's successful career as a Liverpool barrister, especially considering his comparatively limited experience and his total ignorance of Indian law and procedure, any justification for his being placed over the head of so good and so experienced an Indian Judge as Mr. Straight. Mr. Kennedy may do well, and probably will; but the best success he can hope for, or we can hope for in his behalf, will not mitigate the injustice that will have been done to Mr. Straight by his appointment, or afford any proof that the latter gentleman would not have decided [illegible] the advantage of his Indian experience to commence with—even better."

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 2nd of March was 146,969,921 lbs., as compared with 144,968,135 lbs., during the corresponding period of last season. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 79,989,291 lbs., as against 70,303,896 lbs.

SOME little time ago, the Director of Agriculture in Assam took tea with a party of Bhutias on the frontier; and he describes, in his report, how the beverage was brewed. It is rather an elaborate process. There are two tea pots; one brazen, the other of earthenware; and they are both set on the fire. The brass one is first filled with water; and into the other is put a handful of brick tea, crumpled up, and stirred round a few seconds till it gets hot. The next process is to pour a little cold water that has been strained through ashes on to the tea; and when the mixture has almost dried up, about a spoonful of hot water is added from the brass pot. The tea has been stirred about all this time to keep it from burning; and a little more hot water is now added, a spoonful at a time, to replace what evaporates. Then, when the tea is again almost dry, the whole of the water from the brass pot is poured in, and a spoonful of salt is added. Directly this pleasant compound begins to boil, it is ladled out in spoonfuls into a sort of churn; where it is churned up with about a table-spoonful of *ghee*. Lastly, it is put back into the earthen pot again and boiled for a minute; more salt being added at the discretion of a taster.

A TELEGRAM from Teheran confirms the news that Mahmoud Khan Nasr-el-Moulk, recently Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Governor of Khorassan. He is succeeded at the Foreign Office by his Highness Yahia Khan Muchis Daouleh, who is the Shah's brother-in-law. The new Minister, who was educated in Paris and speaks French thoroughly, has been sent several times to Europe on special missions. His appointment is understood to presage a change for the better in the foreign policy of Persia, as the late Minister was not friendly to European ideas; whereas Yahia Khan, it is said, is imbued with a strong desire for national progress.

THE *World* says:—"Colonel C. B. Knowles C.B., the newly-appointed Adjutant-General of the Bombay Presidency, starts almost immediately to take up his post. He will be greatly missed and generally regretted in the Northern District, where he has long been widely and deservedly popular. His successor as Assistant-Quartermaster-General at York will be Colonel E. A. Wood, C.B., who has recently relinquished the command of the 10th Hussars. Colonel Wood is a dashing light cavalry officer, who distinguished himself greatly and showed great aptitude as a cavalry leader in Sir General Graham's first Soudan campaign."

ACCORDING to a telegram from Constantinople the Porte finds itself in considerable financial difficulty, the necessity of maintaining a large force on the frontiers absorb ing all its available revenue, while its credit is pretty near ly exhausted. The proposed arrangement with the Ottoman Bank has not been accepted so far, because it is found insufficient to provide for the wants of the moment, and because of the extent of the sacrifice demanded to guarantee the combination. But as the Government's straits are very urgent, it is expected that the terms offered will be agreed to, with perhaps some slight modification in details. On the other hand, Russia has become just now very pressing for payment of the war indemnity. She had shown an inclination to be indulgent in respect of this claim while the Roumelian difficulty was pending. A sharp note has been presented to the Porte by the Russian Ambassador on the subject which fact is taken to be significant at this juncture. It is agreed on all sides that should the political situation be prolonged the financial difficulty will become a source of extreme anxiety.

IT is, according to the *Tablet*, reported at Rome, that the King of Portugal has responded favourably to the autograph letter of the Pope setting forth the final concessions considered possible by the Holy See relating to the patronage of the East Indies claimed by Portugal. Five bishoprics, although situated on British Indian soil, will remain suffragan seas of the Archbishop of Goa, it being clearly proved by historical documents that to Goa is due the propagation of the faith throughout the territory of these seas. The Crown of Portugal will minister to the Archbishopric of Goa and to the suffragan seas. The other bishoprics will be filled by the Holy See through the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. It is further stated that the vicariate apostolic of Pondicherry will shortly be provided with an Archbishopric having several suffragan seas, and the French Government having made no pretension to the presentation to the new seas, they will be filled directly by the Holy See.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, the *Observer* understands, is to be raised to the peerage at the close of the Session.

THE Queen has, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, approved of a pension of £150 a year from the Civil List to the widow of the late Principal Tulloch.

THE Countess of Dufferin has written a paper describing the objects of the fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, which is identified with her name, for the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

THE *Athenæum* states that Sir Richard Temple's volume of "Cosmopolitan Essays," which, as was stated sometime ago, Messrs. Chapman and Hall are going to publish, consists chiefly of contributions to leading reviews and of addresses delivered to important societies during the last two years. Two of the essays, however, are new—namely, those which are entitled "Greece in 1885" and "The Politics of Burmah." One also on "American Characteristics" has been composed from two separate addresses, and has thus virtually been rewritten. All the essays have been revised and adapted to the present moment.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The morning papers are still busy discussing what Lord Hartington will do. The *Times* hopes, the *Standard* despairs, the *Daily News* is complacently happy, and the *Daily Telegraph* sounds the signal for the formation of a new anti-Radical party. Lord Hartington will do his duty according to his lights. His speech seemed to us, we must confess, one of the strongest arguments in favour of Home Rule, on account of the stress which it laid on the indispensable necessity of "firm and consistent determination" on the part of the English Government in Ireland if the alternative of Home Rule were to be rejected. Now, as "a firm and consistent determination" in repression is the one thing impossible to the English democracy, Lord Hartington's speech was in reality a veiled but cogent plea in favour of the only possible alternative—namely, permitting the Irish to govern themselves."

THE first return has recently been made in Paris under the interesting law of last year providing free education (after examination) for one child in every family which numbered more than six. Up to the present time 189 of these scholarships have been awarded to boys and 24 to girls. It is instructive to note that only two of the boys and none of the girls came from Paris. So far the results of the law are interesting only as an indication of the existing size of French families. It will be still more interesting in a few years' time to see whether the French succeed in increasing their population by Act of Parliament.

VICE-ADMIRAL FELLOWES, C.B., of the Channel Squadron, has died at Gilbraltar. Admiral Fellowes was the son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes. He was born in 1823, entered the navy in 1836, and became lieutenant ten years later. He served in the Burmese war of 1852, and in all the operations against the pirates in China, being specially promoted to the rank of commander in 1855. He commanded a cruiser at the capture of Fatshun and Canton, serving with the Naval Brigade and leading the storming-party. He received the medal with two clasps, and was again (1858) specially promoted to the rank of captain. Since then, Admiral Fellowes has filled several important posts at home. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1876 and Vice-Admiral in 1870, being made a C.B. in the following year.

AN application was on Wednesday, March 10, made to the Lord Chief Justice to expedite the trial of a libel action brought by Mrs. Broughton against Mr. Yates Thompson, proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It was stated that the plaintiff, who was in a dying condition, desired to vindicate her character from the charge of having sold the girl Eliza Armstrong. The defendant is in Spain, and the necessary [illegible] cannot be obtained [illegible] lordship, after hearing the arguments, refused.

THE Boden Sanskrit Scholarship at Oxford for this year has been awarded to Mr. Aubray P. Pennell, scholar of Christ Church. Proxime accessit: Mr. John Burnet, scholar of Balliol.

THE Navy Estimates for 1886-87 show a total estimated expenditure on the navy of £12,993,100, which compares with a total of £12,694,900 for the year now closing. Of this sum, £308,400 is a Supplementary Estimate, so that the increase of this year's ordinary Estimates over last is rather more than £600,000. Among the principal points of difference may be noted an increase of £128,800 for wages of seamen and marines; of £60,000 for wages of dockyard artificers at home and abroad; of £40,450 for account of ships building by contract; of £51,500 for purchase of torpedoes; and of £177,000 for gun-mountings, torpedo-carriages, &c. On the other hand, naval stores show a decrease of £189,000, and some other items make up a further sum of somewhat more than £100,000. The net increase over last year's Estimates, original and supplementary, is £298,200.

CAPTAIN J. J. KENDALL, who has served her Majesty in various parts of the world since 1854, has died at Naples. He served in the Crimea from the 1st of June, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and attacks on the Redan on the 8th and 18th of June (medal and clasps and Turkish medal). With a wing of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment he served throughout the operations against the hill tribes in Sikkim in 1861, and was in temporary command of that expedition during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gawler, the brigadier. He also held a command in the army of the late Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, by whom he was decorated with the Cross of Guadaloupe for distinguished service. Captain Kendall was afterwards appointed Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, in September 1868, a post which he filled till June 1878, when he retired.

IN consequence of the late riots at the West-end of London an entire reorganization of the Metropolitan Police Force has been commenced. One of the most important orders has been with respect to mounted constables, and it has been decided that this class shall be considerably augmented in A or Westminster Division. For this purpose patrols have been withdrawn from all the outlying districts, and have been appointed to stations contiguous to the head-quarters of the police.

THE weather throughout the United Kingdom keeps intensely cold, and by general consent the present winter is more severe than any which can be remembered for a considerable number of years past. There has been almost continuous frost, with snow-storms and cutting winds, since the early part of January; and there is no indication of a relaxation of the rigorous weather. Skating is going on throughout the country, and Londoners have for the first time for several years been able to skate or slide upon the ornamental waters in the parks. Some fatal accidents are reported; but fortunately they are but few. In the country districts much distress prevails, and the Welsh and Scotch farmers have suffered heavy losses owing to large numbers of sheep perishing in the more exposed districts. It is estimated that in the Welsh hills fully 10,000 sheep have perished. Several persons have been frozen to death in the snow.

ACCORDING to a statistical statement in the *Cronstadt Gazette*, no fewer than twenty-six vessels of various types have been begun, completed, or equipped within the last year for the Baltic and Black Sea fleets of Russia, or for the Siberian flotilla. Of these the most important are the large ironclads Catherine, Tcheme, Sinope, Imperator Alexander II., and Admiral Nachimoff, and furthermore, the gun-boats Sivutch and Bobor, and several torpedo boats of the Lieutenant Iljin pattern. The building of granite walls at the port of Cronstadt has also been proceeded with, and docks have been constructed at Sebastopol. Considerable additions have likewise been made to the steel-armour manufactories of Obukhoff. The plan of converting the port of Libau, in Courland, into a naval harbour is said to have been abandoned; but, on the other hand, it is likely to be made a squadron station for the Baltic fleet.

INFORMATION received at Lloyd's from Hongkong, dated February 1, reports that the German barque Auguste, which arrived there on the 30th of January from Cardiff, had a narrow escape of falling into the hands of South Sea pirates while in the vicinity of Tuppo Islands. On the 15th of January nine armed native canoes were observed approaching the vessel, manned by 140 savages. The captain having been warned against these islanders when leaving Europe, armed his crew. The savages approaching nearer, though warned off, fire was opened upon them, and they were finally driven away, several being killed and wounded.

A CAIRO correspondent telegraphs:—"An important capture of twenty brigands has taken place ten miles from Assiout. They had retired to a cavern. The gendarmes endeavoured to capture them. Two or three were killed. The gendarmes then waited. Two ineffectual sorties were made to break the cordon they had formed, and in four days the band surrendered."

VIENNA papers quote a letter from Suakim, published in the *Nadara*, which states that the monument is now completed that has been erected to the Mahdi by his successor Sheik Abdullah. It is outside Omdurman, the little town opposite Khartoum, on the spot where the Mahdi's tent stood and where he is buried. The monument is in the form of a round tower, about 14½ ft. in diameter, built of stones and bricks. The wall is whitewashed on the outside and an inscription is painted on it in large black letters, setting out the "Ambassador of God" rests beneath. Within the tower is the grave, on which the Mahdi's sword and silver helmet are placed. Four dervishes watch continuously by the grave, reciting prayers.

A. P. AND O. STEAMER AGROUND.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the s. s. Venetia has gone ashore at Tanabe Point, near Kobe, Japan. The passengers and mails were landed at once, and it is hoped the ship will be got off shortly.

THE DEATH OF THE REGENT OF KOLHAPUR.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1886.

Letter from the Acting Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, No. 126 x., dated 21st March 1886, reporting the death, at 9-30 on the evening of the 20th instant, of Jaysingrao Abba Saheb Ghatge, Regent of Kholapur and Chief of Kagal, who was born on the 12th March 1857. Reporting further that he has assumed charge of the duties of President of the Council of Regency and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has learnt with great sorrow that Jaysingrao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur, died of pneumonia on the evening of the 20th instant at Kolhapur. By his death the Government of Bombay have lost a Chief of rare enlightenment. His public virtues were known far beyond the limits of the territory which his prudent and liberal administration has made a pattern for neighbouring States; and, in recording his deep sense of the public loss by the death of Abba Saheb, His Excellency in Council only gives expression to a sentiment which will be very widely felt both by the late Regent's countrymen and in England.

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NEW DISPENSARY AT BASSEIN.

THE following Government Resolution on an offer by Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit of Rs. 11,500 for the construction of a dispensary at Bassein, has been issued:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 735, dated 3rd March 1886, submitting a letter No. 908, dated 27th February last, from the Collector of Thana, who forwards, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4,518, dated 26th November last, copies of correspondence between himself and Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit; and states that it will be seen therefrom that that gentleman consents to increase his donation of Rs. 9,000 for the construction of a dispensary at Bassein by Rs. 1,201.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 939, dated 17th March 1886, forwarding, in connection with the above, [illegible] dated 15th [illegible] from the Collector of Thana, who encloses the following letter from Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit offering on the conditions specified the sum of Rs. 11,500 for the construction of a dispensary at Bassein:—

"Having received a petition from some of the principal residents of Bassein stating that the present dispensary building there having been lent for the purpose by a native gentleman his heirs now claimed it back, and that a new building for the dispensary was therefore much needed, and having heard both from Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Vidal as to the pressing necessity for a new building, and also learning from Mr. Vidal under date the 5th December last that the estimate for a pukka building amounted to Rs. 16,301, of which Rs. 9,000 will be contributed by the Local Funds and Rs. 2,000 by the Municipality, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,301, I now beg to offer on the following conditions the sum of Rs. 11,500 (the extra Rs. 299 to be used for making some improvements in the building), and beg that you will be good enough to lay this letter before His Excellency the Governor in Council for his favourable consideration:—

1st.—That Government do receive the said sum of Rs. 11,500 and undertake to erect a pukka building where the dispensary should be conducted under the superintendence of an able medical practitioner, and that medicines be always given gratis to the people calling at the dispensary for treatment.

2nd.—That the dispensary be called the 'Dinsha Manekji Petit Charritable Dispensary of Bassein.'

3rd.—That the said name be used in all official correspondence in the manner and in the manner reports issued by the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay and also in the monthly returns that will be sent to him from the dispensary and *vice versa*."

RESOLUTION.—The offer by Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit of Rs. 11, 500 for the construction of a dispensary building at Bassein on the conditions mentioned by him should be accepted with the thanks of Government, and Mr. Petit requested to pay the sum to the Public Works Department.

2. The grants from the Municipal and Local Funds amounting to Rs. 5,000 should also be made over to the Public Works Department, which should be requested to commence the construction of the building as early as practicable.

3. The plans and estimates of the dispensary building received with the memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 1242 A., dated 26th October 1885, should be re-transferred to that Department.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

THE MOST REV RICH. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, was the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the Irish peerage. He was born Sept. 9, 1807, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was ordained to a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that Mr. Trench first became known. About 1837, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he published two volumes of poems, entitled "Sabbation, Honour Neale, and other Poems," and the "Story of Justyn Martyr," somewhat in the style of Wordsworth. These poems, which were favourably received, were followed by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then rector of Alverstoke, to whom he became curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and he was presented to the rectory of Itchen Stoke, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. About 1847 he became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till he was appointed Dean of Westminster, on the death of Dr. Buckland in 1856. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin Jan. 1, 1864, after the decease of Dr. Whately. His chief publications are "Notes on the Miracles"; "Notes on the Parables" (12th edit., 1874); "The Lessons in Proverbs"; "The Sermon on the Mount, Illustrated from St. Augustine"; "Sacred Latin Poetry"; "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture"; "Synonyms of the New Testament"; "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor"; "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon"; "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries"; "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses"; a work "On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision"; a useful treatise on the Study of modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College; and "Lectures on Mediæval Church History," 1878. In 1832 he married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.—*Men of the Time.*

LADY REAY AT THE JAFFER SULEIMAN DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

H. E. LADY REAY opened the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary for Women and Children yesterday evening in the presence of an influential company of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The dispensary building, which owes its existence to the munificence of Mr. Cummoo Suleiman, has cost a sum of Rs. 20,000. Being situated near the Crawford Markets, it occupies a central position within easy distance of the native town. The building is, of course, not a very large one, but it is constructed with every regard to the comfort and convenience of the patients who will come thither for medical advice. The architects were Messrs. Pavri and Ragonath, and the building during its construction had the benefit of the supervision of Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban. Among those present were Lady Reay, the Hon. M. Melvill, C.S.I., Mr. G. A. Kittridge, Mr. Justice Scott, General Anneseley, Surgeon General Moore, C.I.E., Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Henry Cook, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Wilson, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., Mr. Andrew Hay, Mr. Cummoo Suleiman, Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., Lieut-Colonel Portman, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. J. Jefferson, Captain Steel, A.D.C., H. E. the Persian Consul-General, Dr. Hojel, Dr. Arnot, Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Mr. Stockinger, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, Mr Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee N. Patel, Mr. Sorabjee F. Patel, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Mr. Muljee Bhowaindas Barbhaya, Mr. Dinshah F. Kanga, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Mr. Venayekrao Wasudeo, Mr. Byramjee N. Serval, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Damodhur T. Muljee, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Vandravundas Purshotumdas, and Mr. Cursondas Vallubdas.

Mr. Kittredge, who was received with cheers, said: Lady Reay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is just three years ago to-day, on the 29th March, 1883, that Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and myself first called a meeting of the subscribers to the Medical Women for India Fund. We then laid before the meeting a programme which we feared would seem somewhat presumptious, and it was certainly with many doubts and misgivings that we submitted it to the meeting. It included four heads. First, the bringing of lady doctors from England; second, a hospital; third the introduction of female pupils into the Grant Medical College; and fourth, a dispensary. I think you will see that we have not succeeded badly in what we attempted to do then, although at that time but little faith. I think, was felt with regard to our scheme. With reference to the introduction of lady doctors from England, you will, I think, recognize the great success we have had in securing the services of a adyof such high attainments and such long medical experience as Dr. Pechey, and afterwards in securing such a fine medical scholar as Miss Elaby as her assistant. (Cheers.) Both have done good work in Bombay, and we hope they have before them many years more of good work to be done among the native women of Bombay. The second part of our scheme which we laid before the meeting at that time was with regard to the hospital. We had laid before the Government of Bombay an offer from Mr. P. H. Cama to build a hospital for women and children to be entirely under the management of lady doctors. But the reply of Government to our application was not exactly satisfactory. But I am happy to say the Government afterwards accorded fully with our views, and the result is the fine building you see not far from this dispensary, a building which, I hope, will soon be open for the accommodation of suffering women and children, with a staff of ladies in full charge of it. (Hear, hear.) Meantime, being unwilling to wait the years necessary for the completion of the Cama Hospital we opened a temporary hospital at Khetwaddy, the Government having consented to undertake at once the expenses connected with it if we provide the building. This hospital has been open for patients now nearly a year, and has done good work, as will be seen from these figures. We had from the end of April 1885 to the 26th March 1886 in all 153 patients. It will be seen that all the different classes of the community have taken advantage of the hospital. Of the patients who attended it there were 13 Europeans, 13 Eurasians, 31 Hindoos, 52 Mussulmans, 9 Parsees, 28 Goanese, 3 Portuguese, 6 Madrassees, 1 Cochinese—a total of 153. The third portion of the scheme which we laid before the meeting was the introduction of girls and young women into the Grant Medical College. In Madras women were admitted at the time, and had been so for about ten years, but they were not allowed to take the full degree given to men, but were only given the subsidiary degree of medical practitioner. We made an application to the University that ladies should be admitted to our Medical College on the same terms and on the same privileges as men, and should have all the benefit of the school, taking every degree and following the same course of study. We are happy to say that our proposal was carried unanimously at a meeting of the University, and ladies and young women have been admitted at the Grant Medical School upon the same footing in every way as men, and the result is that we have now eighteen young ladies studying at the Grant Medical College, four of them are matriculated students. One of these, who is now in her third year, has taken a very high position in the whole class of nearly fifty consisting of young men and women, while all the female students give very good promise. Eighteen female students may seem a small beginning for a country like India, but we hope that before long there will be many hundreds of medical girls studying to fit themselves to relieve the sufferings of their countrywomen. (Cheers.) The fourth portion of the scheme was the question of a dispensary. We thought it important to have at once a place where the women and children were objected to go to the hospitals and the general dispensaries would come for medical advice to those of their own sex. But we found very great difficulty in obtaining a place which would be convenient to the inhabitants of the city and lay to the doctors; and it was on my mentioning this to our friend, Mr. Cummoo Suleiman, that he at once, spontaneously, and without a word of pressure from me, said "Why don't you make a building of your own?" I replied "We have no money." He then said "I will give you Rs. 20,000 for the building." (Cheers.) He gave us the money, and the result is the building in which we are now met together. In the meantime, the temporary dispensary next door, which was also erected by Mr. Cummoo, has not been without its good effects. During the first five months of 1884 we had 2,817 new patients, in 1885 we had 6,000 new patients, and in the two and a half months of 1886 we had 842. Altogether we had 9,659 patients, in a little more than a year and a half in the dispensary adjoining, while the total number of attendance was 42,557. I hope you consider that this is not a bad result of the working of the dispensary for a year and a half. (Cheers.) I wish to acknowledge here the assistance we have received both from the Municipality, who kindly contributed Rs. 500 per month, towards the expenses of the dispensary, and from the Government, who assisted us in connection with the temporary hospital, and who have undertaken to accept the charge and bear the expense of this dispensary as soon as the Cama Hospital is finished. This dispensary will, in fact, receive the outdoor patients which would otherwise go to the Cama Hospital, and the latter will be reserved for indoor patients only. We have thus brought all the four parts of our scheme to a most successful issue. Before closing I wish to call attention to an error made by Lord Hobhouse in the remarks he made at a meeting in London held in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's fund. He said there, speaking of the National Indian Association of London, "this Association had the satisfaction of setting on foot the movement in Bombay for providing lady doctors for India." Had this statement been published in London only I should have taken no notice of it. But as it is reprinted in the first annual report of the Countess of Dufferin's National Association, and thus receives an apparent authentification from so high a source, I feel it necessary to correct it. The truth is, that my attention was first called to the subject of lady doctors for India by an article by Mrs. Hoggan which appeared in one of the London magazines in 1882. That article strongly urged upon the Goverment of India the importance of admitting lady doctors into the Indian Medical Service. I felt that the Government would probably not move in the matter at all, and that if they did move, they would take many years to bring about any result. I then came to the conclusion that if anything was to be done, it must be done by the people themselves. I therefore, after some consideration, determined to try and see if I could get up a subscription which would pay a fair salary for one or two ladies coming out here for a year or two, until they could establish themselves so as to secure their own income, or until Government themselves, seeing the advantages of having medical women for India should find places for them. After considering the subject I went to our good friend, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and laid it before him. I was happy to receive his hearty approval and his offer of cordial co-operation, and with his help we succeeded in getting in less than two months Rs. 42,000, which is being expended in giving help and assistance to the sick and suffering women of the city of Bombay. (Cheers.) I, however, wish to acknowledge, that the National Indian Association, though it did not set on foot this movement, fully sympathized with its object, and that they offered to do everything in their power to help us on, and when I was in England trying to secure the services of a senior medical officer, they invited me to a meeting held in support of the movement, and they were ready to assist me in every way. While only too ready to acknowledge this, I cannot permit even so worthy an association as theirs to steal our thunder. Before closing, Lady Reay, I wish to tender our thanks to the architect of the building, Mr. Raghunath, for the good work he has done, and to the contractor, Mr. Karadi, who, although he has taken more than was stipulated for, as all contractors do, has still, I believe, given us very good work for the money spent. Our special thanks are also due to Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban for the time and trouble he has taken in the superintendence of the building during its construction. In conclusion, I am glad to say that the time will soon come when our funds will have been expended, and our special work will be ended. Not that the work itself will cease, but it will fall into better hands, for the work which we began will soon be merged into that which you, Lady Reay, have inaugurated, as a branch of the Countess of Dufferin's scheme; and we doubt not that you will carry on the work to a more complete success than we could have done. (C

that the Act had worked on the whole smoothly and well, and he insisted the more upon that because they heard sometimes of complaints, and perhaps some were just, of the facts in the administration; but upon the whole he maintained that the administration of India, whether at home or in India, having been fully and fairly tried, was sound. (Hear, hear.) The Acts referred to in resolution were the most important by which the machinery of the government in India was established. The Act of 1858 did a great deal more than transfer the government to the Queen. It provided the whole of the machinery by which the country was administered, and he understood that the excellence and perfect working of that machinery was unquestioned. No one would now suppose that the government of India should not be under the direct government of the Crown. He did not anticipate that the accusation which had been brought against the Act of 1858 could be proved. He would just refer to the Act which regulated the Civil Service, and also the Act which affected what was called the Saturday Civil Service, and under which natives were admitted. He was extremely anxious that it should not be supposed that in specially mentioning the Act which regulated the Civil Service in India he was casting any reflection upon that service. He was quite certain that there was no portion of the Civil Service of her Majesty which deserved better of their fellow-countrymen than the Civil Service of India. It was eminently patriotic and energetic, and though he would not say it was better than the old service, it had not fallen short of its former character. (Hear, hear.) There could not be the least doubt that a great deal of discussion and some dissatisfaction had been felt from the present system by which natives were admitted into the service. A strong wish had been expressed in favour of a return to the former limited age of admission. The question of age bore on the administration of the natives to the Statutory Civil Service, which was a branch established with a special view to meet the wants of the natives. The were all agreed upon one point—namely, that full scope should be given to the admission of natives to her Majesty's service in her Empire; but at the same time, the particular arrangement by which that should be secured was by no means easy to devise; and, looking to the difference of opinion, he thought the labours of the Committee, would be very wisely directed to that question. Lastly, he thought he might very fairly be asked, was it intended that this Committee should go into the whole of the branches of the administration of that vast Empire—its revenues, its finance, its army, its infrastructure, and its relation to native States, its foreign relations, and any other questions that arose? Such an inquiry the Committee would find to be an interesting occupation; but no practical result could possibly follow. His hope was that the Committee would have wisdom and discretion to direct their inquiry into those particular questions upon which it evidently was desirable there should be inquiry into, with a view to early legislation; and such an inquiry and recommendations of a strong Committee would strengthen the hands of the Government in coming to Parliament to amend the administration of India. He proposed the appointment of a Joint-Committee, because that would be far more convenient than two Committees, and much more likely to lead to a favourable result. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Cranbrook said he had no opposition or objection to offer to the proposal made by the noble Earl. The subject had been referred to in the Queen's Speech, and it had been the great desire of the noble Lord, the late Secretary for India, to have this inquiry at once. He was very glad to observe the temperate and moderate language which had been used by the noble Earl, and if any objection could be made to an inquiry of this sort it would be on the ground of the very vague and most inaccurate charges thrown out by persons who had looked more to grievances of their own making than to those which really affected the people of India. (Hear, hear.) The assumption of the government of India by her Majesty was not to be touched at all. They started from that foundation, with a view of seeing whether the system of government which had been carried on in India had been such as followed to their full consequences the Resolution of Parliament and the Proclamation of her Majesty. Those inquiries would very naturally be made into the Civil Service, including the Judicial Service, as affecting both the Natives and the English; but he quite agreed with the noble Earl that any Committee that sat on that question should limit its inquiries to some distinct tangible issues, or they would involve themselves in inextricable difficulty, and never come to any conclusion at all. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the system of administration had worked extremely well on the whole; that the natives had no cause to complain, and that they were rapidly rising into positions for which they were fitted. At must be remembered that they were not dealing with one nation, but with several nations and different religions, and that they had to apply their legislation to the different parts of the country. He hoped that the Committee would apply themselves with temperance and sobriety to the great task which would be imposed upon them.

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked whether the reference to the Committee in regard to the High Courts of Judicature in India would be sufficiently wide to cover the question of establishing a Court of Appeal.

The Earl of Kimberley replied that he understood his noble friend to allude to a certain class of cases where questions which were partly of a judicial nature, concerning the property of some privileged owners of land in India were referred to the decision of the Government, rather than of the Courts. The question which his noble friend had in his mind deserved some attention, and he could not see any reason why the Committee, if they thought fit, should not make inquiry into that particular subject.

The Motion was then agreed to.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BURMA.

Viscount Cranbrook asked the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information with respect to a paragraph which had appeared in the newspapers as to the peril of a beleaguered garrison near Mandalay.

The Earl of Kimberley: My noble friend probably refers to the Reuter telegram published in the newspapers. I have made some inquiries, and find from the Viceroy that there is no cause for serious anxiety.

ARMING THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord R. Churchill asked the Secretary for War whether the engagements entered into by the Indian Government with regard to the arming of Indian native troops with Martini-Henrys would be carried out.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: I do not quite understand what the "engagements" are to which the noble lord refers, and he appears to be under some misconception of the facts of the case. I believe that it was at one time in contemplation to arm some of the native troops with the Martini-Henry rifle. This intention, however, was abandoned, the reason assigned being that if the native army was armed partly with the Martini-Henry and partly with the Snider, while the British infantry used the new Martini-Enfield, there would arise great inconvenience in the case of any military operations owing to the necessity of taking into the field three different sorts of ammunition. I am not sure whether the decision on these grounds to relinquish the idea of putting the Martini-Henry into the hands of the native troops was taken before or during the noble lord's tenure of the office of Secretary of State for India; but it was certainly taken before the present Government came into office. (Hear.)

In further reply to Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he was aware 40,000 rifles were sent out to India, but he was not aware that the controversy as to the three different arms was determined before the late Government left office. It was since these were sent out that the decision was come to

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

Mr. R. Russell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when the Bill was to be brought in to enable the Secretary of State to issue India Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock to the shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and whether it was not important to shareholders, many of them trustees, that the Bill should become law by May 1 in order that dividends might be paid on June 30.

Sir R. Kay-Shuttleworth: The Secretary of State already has the power to issue India Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock in redemption of the annuities created in purchase of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. This power is given under sect. 2 of the Act 44 and 45 Vict., cap. 55, as modified by part 2 of sect. 25 of the Act 48 and 49 Vict., cap.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. Cameron (Friday, March 12).—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it is proposed by her Majesty's Indian Government to continue the system of leasing monopolies in timber and other production of Upper Burma which existed under the late rule.

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THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

The Jumna left Portsmouth on March 10 with drafts for Malta, Egypt and Bombay. The officers who embarked at Portsmouth were:—Major Pollard-Urquhart, R.A.; Lieutenants Birdwood, Bullen, Harrison, Hunter, Lawrence Palmer, Roe, Remington, and Wright, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Briggs, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant O'dara, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Edwards, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Dietz, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Sangster, 1st West Kent; Lieutenant Scott, 2nd Oxford; Lieutenant Andrews, 2nd Warwickshire; Lieutenant Browne, 1st North Lancashire; Lieutenant Beville, 2nd North Staffordshire; Captain Beddingfield, 2nd Devonshire; Lieutenants Ducat and Johnston, 2nd Oxfordshire; Lieutenant Jacob, 1st North Lancashire; Lieutenant James, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieutenant Sartorius, 2nd North Staffordshire; Lieutenant Tyler, 2nd Manchester; Lieutenant Waddicombe, 1st Leinster; Major Frere, 1st Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Finch, 2nd North Stafford; Lieutenant Braithwaite, 2nd Somerset; Captain Cromie, 1st Hampshire; Lieutenant Parker, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Wall, 2nd Devon; Lieutenant Elliot, 2nd Middlesex; Lieutenant Bell, 1st Connaught Rangers; and Surgeons James, Anderson, O'Donel, Hodson, O'Sullivan, Flannagan, and Peddie, Medical Staff. The following officers, supplementary to the original list, also embarked at the last moment:—Captain Brown-Cavé and Lieutenant Dobbie, 2nd South Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenants Walker and Chapman, 1st Cornwall Infantry; and Captain Showell, R.A. For Egypt: Captain Moore, 1st South Staffordshire; Captain Campbell, Royal Highlanders; Captain Sankey, R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon Cass; Lieutenants Close and Errington, 1st South Staffordshire; Lieutenant Chesney, 2nd Essex; Lieutenant Fowler-Buller, 1st Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant Smyth, 1st Cheshire; Lieutenants Gale and Williams, 1st Yorkshire; Lieutenant Wallace-Dunlop, 2nd Essex; Lieutenant Jollis and Marton, 20th Hussars; and Lieutenant Parker, 3rd Royal Rifles.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Amongst recent arrivals at the Exhibition are Sir Samuel Davenport, Assistant Executive Commissioner, in charge of the South Australian exhibits; Dr. Von Haast (Professor of Geology in Canterbury College, New Zealand), Commissioner in charge of the New Zealand exhibits; Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Honorary Secretary to the Hongkong Commission; Mr. Hawtayne, Executive Commissioner for British Guiana; the Honorable James E. Mason, Executive Commissioner for Fiji; and Dr. Watt, of the Bengal Educational Department, in charge of the Economic Section of the Indian Courts. Every colony is now represented at the Exhibition by a Commissioner, who is actively superintending the preparation of his court.

Goods for the Exhibition arrive daily in large quantities, and up to the 11th of March no less than 7,000 packages had passed through the goods entrance, and found their way to their respective courts. As, however, at present, carpenters and decorators hold sway in most of the galleries, the work of unpacking and placing is still in full swing. The reception of India, not yet proceeded very far, but in a very few days great progress will, doubtless, be made.

Six courts—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal—will have conservatories adjacent; and the two lower basins on either side of the Central Courts will be spanned by rustic bridges, connecting New Zealand with South Australia, and Queensland with Cyprus.

If the exhibits in the courts are but half as bright in colour as the walls and roofs are now becoming, the Exhibition will be very gay. In many instances the work of decoration has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Gillow and Co.

New South Wales is painted in an arrangement of blue-grey and carmine, with a frieze of birds and flowers, while the ceiling is of pale blue. Queensland has walls of French-grey and salmon colour, with red and yellow stripes on the ribs of the roof. In Western Australia, the typical black swan (familiar to every schoolboy who collects stamps), in every variety, appears on a ground of blue. New Zealand is bright with yellow, vermilion and blue, and the West Indian Gallery is painted in pale blue-grey and buff, with a dull red dado. The predominating colour in the Mauritius court is Indian red, which will harmonise well with the sage green of Cyprus; the latter court will have a frieze of Lotus flower and other designs taken from Cypriote pottery. The Cape Court is being harmoniously treated in sage green, dull red, and gold, while near by the West African section stands out in black and yellow stripes heightened by red. Compared with some of the other courts, the Canadian decoration appears sombre in tone. Along the ribs runs a conventional design of foliage in dull green; and the dado is surmounted by a frieze of a garland connecting medallion heads of Greek deities. In India the decoration of the roof is left to the thousand banners, coloured lights, and varieties, which will be suspended from it; but Ceylon is being painted yellow, green and red.

By arrangement with the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, the India Museum, which has suffered somewhat by the removal of its contents and facilities will thereby be afforded for the comparison of the art treasures of that collection with those which will be seen in the various courts of the Exhibition. These arrangements will not, however, interfere in the slightest degree with the usual free admission of the public to the museum; but, on the other hand, they will doubtless induce many to visit the museum, who have hitherto passed heedlessly by.

At previous exhibitions, a lack of seats throughout the buildings has been felt. The want will be amply supplied this year; and advantage has been taken of the timber which several of the colonies are sending over to construct seats of colonial wood, which will serve the double duty of rests for the weary and objects of interest to those concerned in timber of all kinds. Amongst others, there will be seats of pine, from Queensland; of red gum, of iron bark and of blackwood, from South Australia; and of blue gum from Victoria.

CHINA AND BURMA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* learns from a Chinese diplomatist that China, far from being dissatisfied with that accomplished fact which makes England her neighbour, is anxious that the situation thus created should result in the strengthening, and not in the weakening of the bonds of cordial friendship which already exist between the two nations. With this object in view, negotiations have been entered into between the Chinese Ambassador in London and the English Cabinet. The Peking Cabinet is prepared to accept almost any frontier England may propose so long as the town of Bhamo, with the commercial routes which converge to it from the Yu-nan, are left in the possession of China. In consideration of the concession which England would thus make to China, the Peking Cabinet would be prepared to grant England what it believes would be very valuable commercial advantages. The prompt pacification of Burma also greatly depends on the signature of a treaty between China and England. It is not that the Peking Cabinet would, under given circumstances, lend the dacoits and Thibaw Burma either open or disguised support; but the fact that it had recently sent armies to Tong-king to support the Black Flags must naturally encourage the Burmese who oppose the English occupation of the country in the hope that some day China will come to their aid. This is the Chinese view of the case, and it may be well not to entirely disregard it, especially as it is a well-known fact that the Governors of distant Chinese provinces are allowed almost complete freedom of action. With regard to the commerce that, with British energy and Chinese good-will, would be carried on across the frontier separating China from Burma, the correspondent's Chinese informant described it as a trade which must, so long as a good understanding exists between China and England, go on constantly increasing. In its early stages, however, that commerce would mainly consist in the importation into Yun-nan of cotton-stuffs, woollen goods, and hardware, and of the exportation from that Chinese province of copper and other materials.

THE LATE GENERAL REYNELL TAYLOR.

Sir Robert Montgomery, K. C. B., sends the following particulars respecting the late General Reynell Taylor, whose death occurred on the 3rd inst. After enumerating the many campaigns in which General Taylor served, Sir R. Montgomery writes:—"During the operations against the Mahsud Waziris he distinguished himself in a hand-to-hand encounter with five of the enemy, who suddenly attacked him sword in hand. This was in a narrow part of the road, where his escort could not get forward to his assistance. Taylor, however, was quite calm, and proved equal to the occasion, for he killed three of his assailants on the spot, while the other two, seeing the fate of their comrades, fled up the hill. His horse was very severely wounded in several places during the encounter. Besides this affair, he had two or three other narrow escapes on the Bannu frontier, but his modesty was such that even his more intimate friends could never get him to narrate particulars, though they were well known to many natives in the district, and he was renowned as a splendid swordsman. He was of a chivalrous and unassuming disposition. He has always been spoken of as a pure-minded, honourable man and a gallant soldier, a sincere Christian, kind-hearted almost to a fault, and brave as a lion. He was beloved by all who came in contact with him, natives as well as Europeans. A comrade of Herbert Edwardes and of Nicholson, a follower of Sir Henry Lawrence, and at the same time a type of the best qualities possessed by each of those distinguished men, General Taylor's example will live long after him. There never was a case of distress known to him that his purse did not open to relieve it, and often the widow and fatherless children have found shelter in his house. A great supporter of missions, he was founder of the Derajat Mission (to which he contributed £1,000) in a part of the province so successfully administered by him. I cannot better close this brief notice of General Taylor's honourable and useful career than by quoting the final words of the Punjab Government order issued on his leaving India in 1877:—'The Government which General Taylor has served so long and so faithfully, his brother officers, and the people of the province, whose best interests he has ever had at heart, join in regret at his departure and in esteem for a character in which there is nothing which is not worthy of honour.'"

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It is announced from Constantinople that as all the Powers as well as Turkey and Bulgaria have assented to the modifications in the Roumelian Agreement proposed by Russia, every obstacle in the way of the meeting of a Conference to ratify the amended Convention appears to have been removed. The original agreement will be adhered to except as regards the three following points:—The clause regarding the military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria will be eliminated; the name of Prince Alexander will be replaced by the title of Prince of Bulgaria; and a second Conference is to meet to ratify the modifications made by the Turco-Bulgarian Commission in the Organic Statute of Eastern Roumelia. A preliminary meeting of Ambassadors was held on Wednesday at the residence of Baron Calice to discuss the questions to be presented to the Conference. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The Organic Statute of Eastern Roumelia is to be revised within four months from the date of the original Convention; and there is already a project for holding the Conference for the definitive ratification at Berlin. The disarmament of Greece is a matter which now presses for immediate settlement. Peace having been signed between Bulgaria and Servia, and the Bulgarian Convention being on the point of ratification, the attitude of Greece is alone obliging Turkey to maintain large and costly armaments in Europe. Representations on this subject have again been made by the Porte to the Ambassadors at Constantinople, who have been requested to urge upon their respective Governments that the coercive measures necessary for compelling Greece to disarm ought no longer to be delayed. The Porte, it is announced from Constantinople, has decided to propose the appointment of the Prince of Bulgaria to the Governorship of Eastern Roumelia for a term of five years only, in concert with the consent of the Great Powers, according to Article 17 of the Berlin Treaty. It is said that after the ratification of the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement, a common Parliament will be summoned at Sophia or at Philippopolis."

The Porte is stated to have sent out a Circular Note, dated the 6th inst., which reiterates a demand for the disarmament of Greece, and incidentally denies that any negotiations have been entered into by the Porte with the idea of making concessions to Greek demands. The *Neue Freie Presse* states that there are now 180,000 Turkish soldiers along the Thessalian frontier, while the whole Greek army only numbers 60,000. The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"I learn from a sure source that the King, impressed by the financial condition of the country, is trying to persuade the Premier to postpone the promulgation of the decree calling out two fresh classes of the reserve, although it is demanded by public opinion. In Governmental circles it is not yet believed that the Powers will really exercise military pressure in case of war. One of the papers publishes a letter, addressed by Mr. Gennadius, the Greek correspondent, in which he declares that he has profound sympathy for Greece, and shares her patriotic aspirations; but, as a sincere friend, counsels the nation and the Government to yield to the decisions of the powers. The dignity of the nation, he says, in the conception of India, not yet proceeded very far, but in a very few days great progress will, doubtless, be made.

THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

Mrs. Barlett and the Reverend George Dyson were again brought up at the Westminster Police Court on the 5th instant on the charge of poisoning the female prisoner's husband. Dr. Leach, who attended the deceased, Mr. Bartlett, said that what had passed between Mrs. Bartlett and himself in conversation before and after the post-mortem examination. In some particulars his evidence appeared to contradict his depositions before the coroner; but this he explained by saying that the previous statements were made from notes and recollections of the statements of those who had made the post-mortem examination. In this part of the proceedings a "scene" was caused in court by the prisoner Dyson excitedly charging the witness with inflicting on the others as the result of insanity, and that the turn it had taken was traceable in some degree to the so-called *Pall Mall Gazette* "revelations" and the Stead case. The girls, inheriting a taint of mania from their mother, became imbued with the belief that in the indefinite way there were designs upon their purity; and, as the confession of one of them shows, they resolved to kill themselves rather than be compelled to lead bad lives.

CURIOUS LIBEL CASE.

Baron Huddleston has been engaged in hearing an action brought by Mr. Alfred Saunders, for some time Minister for Native Affairs in the New Zealand Government, to recover damages laid at £10,000, from Mr. G. W. Rusden, of the Garrick Club, for libel contained in his "History of New Zealand." The defendant pleaded justification and privilege and counter-claimed for £4,000 in respect of slander and of loss arising from the stoppage of the sale of the books in consequence of the plaintiff threatening the publishers with an action. The alleged slander complained of was in imputations of cruelty on the part of the plaintiff in his official dealings with the Maories, and the alleged slander in the plaintiff describing defendant as a liar and slanderer. Sir John Gorst submitted for the defendant that the two complained of were both cruel and unlawful; and Sir Henry James replied that the question before the court was one of personal and not of political cruelty. Evidence taken on commission having been read the defendant went into the witness-box and, in answer to Sir Richard Webster, stated that he had held various official positions in Australia, including that of Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council, Victoria; that he was pressed by friends, particularly by the late Mr. Anthony Trollop, to write a short history of Australasia; but that ultimately he dealt with New Zealand separately. He visited New Zealand personally, and obtained access to public and private documents. He considered that the comments in his book to which exception was taken by the plaintiff were justified by the evidence on which he had based them, and said he could still see no justification for the measure applied towards the Maories at Parehaka. Mr. Rusden said he did not regard the allegation that the plaintiff had been a cowboy as a libel at all. Throughout his book he wrote of Mr. Bryce in the abstract, as native Minister, and not of his life to become individual. He said he believed Mr. Bryce's statement that he did not cut down women and children, but that he had never heard that statement until the plaintiff went into the witness-box.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

A remarkable scene occurred at Her Majesty's Theatre on March 6 during the performance of the opera "Faust." A long delay after the second act gave rise to the suspicion that something was wrong. The audience showed its usual sympathy, its impatience, but cheers, hisses, stamping of feet, and rattling of sticks seemed to have no effect. So more than half an hour passed, the uproar being deafening. Shouts of "Explanation!" came from pit and gallery, and these were continued when presently Signor Mascheroni took his place at the conductor's desk, though several of his followers were absent. The garden scene was disclosed, and Siebel came forward to sing the Flower Song. The riot rather increased than diminished. Siebel—Mdlle. Bojenko—apparently began, but not a note could be heard; she stopped, held a colloquy with Signor Mascheroni over the footlights, and with a gesture to the audience, courteously giving up the struggle against overwhelming numbers, retired. She, however, reappeared on the restoration of quiet, and gained much applause. At the end of the garden scene there was a further delay, and by degrees the riot again started. As there seemed only a faint prospect of hearing the Soldiers' Chorus the gallery started "Wait till the clouds roll by," and "We won't go home till morning" was sung and whistled. By this time many of the audience had left. After a time some one did come before the curtain, and stood for a while before he could obtain a hearing. When a lull occurred he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not in any way responsible for this. I am only the stage manager. The fact is the people have not been paid their wages, and the carpenters refuse to set the scene. We cannot possibly go on; so the only thing to be done is to sing 'God save the Queen,' and bring the entertainment to an end." What had become of M. Carillon, "sole lessee and manager," was not stated. The curtain was raised, and the stage found to be filled with workmen, a few of the soldiers and short-skirted peasant girls being also present. The men came to the footlights and held out their hats for money, shouting out that they had not been paid and should be forced to starve. Some money was thrown on to the boards and eagerly scrambled for. Then by degrees the theatre emptied.

AN AUSTRALIAN TRAGEDY.

The *South Australian Advertiser* of the 27th of January contains a telegraphic account, forwarded from Melbourne of a dreadful affair which took place on the night of the 25th at Coburg in the family of Charles Hampton, formerly an officer of the Pentridge prison, where he occupied the position of overseer of one of the trades.

The family resided in Louisa-street, Coburg. Mrs. Hampton, the mother, is about fifty years of age, and has a family consisting of several boys and girls, the youngest daughter, named Ethel Mary, being between eight and nine years of age. It appears that Mrs. Hampton, for some time past has developed symptoms of weakness of mind, which facts, only known to the family, and was not thought to be serious. From what can be gathered at present, it seems that Mrs. Hampton with her daughters retired about half-past seven on the night of the 25th to that part of the house set apart for the female portion of the family. The mother, contrary to the usual custom, took her youngest daughter into her own room, giving as her reason that Ethel wished to be with her there. The father retired to his room at the back of the house, and the eldest son occupied one in front, opposite that in which the mother and daughters were sleeping. About midnight their eldest son heard a cry of pain in the opposite room, and got up to inquire into the cause. He found the door locked, and could not get any answer, so he called his father up, who threatened to burst open the door. He was then told by some of the women folk, but whether the mother or daughter is not known, that one of the girls had been taken ill, but not very seriously. On learning of this the father and son went to bed. About six o'clock in the morning one of the girls made a communication to her brother, which lead to Mrs. Hampton's room being entered. Here a horrible sight met the gaze. The body of the poor child Ethel was found rolled up in a blanket quite dead, and covered with blood, with the head almost severed from the body. The mother and her elder daughters were lying down smeared with blood, traces of which were seen all over the room. Two daughters, Annie and Mary, had a frightful gash in each of their arms above the elbow, from which blood was flowing freely. The other girl (Eleanor) was similarly cut in one arm only. The mother was not wounded at all. Search was made for the weapon with which the crime had been perpetrated, and a white-handled sharp penknife stained with blood was found hidden between the mattresses. Mrs. Hampton appeared to be perfectly unconscious of what had occurred; but the girls were terribly excited, and nothing coherent could be got from them as to how the crime was done. When interrogated, all that could be got was the statement that they had all sworn not to tell. The police were soon on the spot, accompanied by a medical man. The wounds of the girls were dressed, and the flow of blood, which threatened to be fatal to them, was stopped. The detectives could get no confession from any of the girls for a long time, but eventually the youngest made a confession which leads to the belief that the tragedy occurred through religious mania, the deceased child Ethel being under the impression that something was influencing them to be wicked, and that the mother asked them which they would choose, death or a bad life, and they decided for death. They agreed to put an end to each other's lives, and asked God to help them in doing so. The girls were then heard as of peals of thunder and the shaking of windows, which they took to be an answer in the affirmative. There was a great storm, and they thought they heard angels coming to take them away to heaven. They decided upon killing the youngest child first, and then they commenced to kill themselves, and the mother waited to see the others die; but in the meantime day broke, when one of the girls went and fetched her brother. There Mr. Gladstone is now strongly against Home Rule. But when he looked back to his parliamentary declaration, to his Midlothian manifesto, and the announcements a few months since, expressing more or less accurately the ideas in Mr. Gladstone's mind, he could claim a right to complain of the tone of Mr. Gladstone's declaration. But he maintained that they were the impressions of Mr. Gladstone alone, and that the Liberal party was in no way committed to support the adoption of those principles. They had never been submitted for consideration by the Liberal party, and they had never been adopted, and up to a recent time the English people were practically united that such steps as the abandonment of legislature could not be conceded. They had never considered it. Now much had been changed. He did not believe any considerable section were yet convinced the concession was one which could safely be granted. Nor did he believe any section of the people had any distinct idea of the form in which it should be granted, but a large section believed that the statesman of the age himself saw no insuperable difficulties to the relization of the demand, and nothing in it adverse to the integrity of the empire. That was an enormous change, and one of great importance. The people had seen the Home Rule agitations of O'Connell and Butt discussed and rejected; but the question had become an open supreme parliamentary importance, because a responsible Minister and his colleagues were prepared, for the first time in history, to take the demand into consideration and ultimately take in regard to any proposals which might be made by the Government on the subject. Up to the present time the Liberal party were bound by no pledges. If any were pledged, their pledges were in a contrary sense. It was unnecessary to say any proposals to be made by Mr. Gladstone should and were sure to receive fair and favourable consideration. His only fear was they would receive a too favourable consideration, because he thought the question was too vitally important to be decided by any man, however distinguished. They must look at the proposals from different points of view. They must fairly and impartially and independently examine any proposals. They must exercise their own judgment, and they were not bound to allow their judgment to be led by the opinion of any statesman. One great difficulty was to know what the Irish demand was. The present demand consisted of phrases, and formed no basis for consideration. They must first know what was the demand Mr. Parnell and his eighty-six followers had come to make. They must examine Mr. Gladstone's proposals from an abstract point of view, and from the point of view of a possible alternative. They must not think there was no alternative to granting a separate Parliament; to approach it was to run the risk of surrender. But Mr. Gladstone would not ask them to do that, and they were not going to surrender at discretion to the wishes of the Irish party. It would be unjust to assume that anything would be proposed which was vitally injurious to the integrity of the empire, or that would abrogate the legislative Union; but whatever the proposal made was, let them approach it bearing in mind that there were alternatives to resort to, and they were not compelled to surrender at discretion to any party. In conclusion, Lord Hartington said that he would not be a party to any attempt prematurely to force the hand of the Government during the brief interval they had justly demanded before the full exposition. He would do all he could to give the Government a fair field for a policy of peace to Ireland, and when the policy had been fairly and fully placed before the country he would, with perfect content, leave the issue to be decided by a people patriotic enough to come to a right and just decision upon it.

SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH BARONET.

A correspondent at Mentone, writing to the *Secolo*, gives particulars of the suicide of an English baronet. He says:—A mysterious and tragic incident occurred a few days ago at Mentone. In a magnificent villa on the Italian frontier lived an English baronet, of about fifty-five years of age, well known to the English colony which passes the winter at Mentone and Nice. Ten days ago the baronet committed suicide in his villa by discharging a revolver placed against his head. This suicide was attributed to serious losses sustained at the gaming tables at Monte Carlo, to which the baronet was accustomed to go daily. Yesterday the housekeeper of the deceased, named Mary Burton, poisoned herself with laudanum. The medical men who met in the house of Doctor G., to which the unfortunate woman had been taken, found it impossible to save her life. They did not even succeed in making her speak. A short time afterwards a thin, nervous, tall woman made her appearance at the house of the Reverend Mr.——, who said she was a servant in the house of the baronet, and that her name was Sarah Doly. She said her master had committed suicide because he had lost his whole fortune at Monte Carlo, and that Mary Burton had followed his example because she loved him. Sarah Doly confessed to have killed a woman, uttering threats of murder against the governor of the bank, who had killed her master and mistress, and reduced her to misery.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF M. JULES VERNE.

An attempt was made on March 9, to kill M. Jules Verne, the novelist, at Amiens. He was about to open the door of his house, 2, Rue Charles Dubois, when he saw a young man, fifteen paces higher up the street, pointing a revolver at him. Two reports followed. One ball rebounded from the stone door-post, while the other struck M. Verne in the leg. Without losing his self-possession, M. Verne went up to his assailant. What was his amazement when he recognised his nephew, M. Gaston Verne. With the help of his servants, who had run up on hearing the discharge of firearms, M. Jules Verne disarmed the young man, who offered no resistance. M. Gaston Verne is twenty-six years of age, and has for some time shown symptoms of insanity. He suffers from a form of melancholy madness, and has been saying that he would be revenged. M. Jules Verne took him into his house, where the police commissary examined him; but to none of the questions put to him could he be induced to reply. It was thought that he had escaped from Blois, where he was watched by his family, and that he arrived at Amiens on Tuesday by the three o'clock train. Under the influence of his delusion, he went straight to the Rue Charles Dubois, where the neighbours saw him walking backwards and forwards for two hours. As soon as he saw M. Verne he fired at him. After the examination M. Gaston was removed to the hospital. M. Jules Verne received immediate medical attention. The ball struck him in the left leg. It perforated the boot and sock, and caused a rather deep wound.

LORD HARTINGTON ON IRELAND.

Lord Hartington was entertained at dinner on Friday, March 5, by the members of the Eighty Club. He delivered a long speech, which was chiefly devoted to the Irish question. Having expressed regret at his temporary separation from his former colleagues and defended the Liberal leaders from the charge of seeking merely to maintain themselves in office, his lordship referred to the various questions raised at the general election, and said that the aim was to introduce measures for the promotion of the moral and material prosperity of the people. The obstacle in the path, however, was the Irish question. The difficulties of this question, he said, were not the creation of any political party. A new element, however, was now borne in that question in the fact that Mr. Parnell had so many followers pledged to demand legislative independence for Ireland. He fully admitted the gravity of the return of eighty-six members, and admitted the disturbing influence such a party was likely to exercise on the deliberations of Parliament. But that ought not to have taken them by surprise. They knew Parnell's following would be largely increased by extension of the franchise. He was not prepared to admit, however, that eighty-six members in a House of 670 were going to impose their will on the British Parliament unless that will was in accordance with their own opinion of what was just. He denied that they were, so bound and chained by the traditions of party government that it was possible for eighty-six to impose their will against the majority of the representatives of England and Scotland. They might cause difficulties in our system of parliamentary government, and make the existence of the Government precarious; but that had been foreseen, and in the debates on the extension of the franchise it was pointed out, and the minority were told they must look for justice to the representatives of Great Britain. He admitted all the inconvenience, and that the remedy was not easy; but he was convinced the time would come before long when the great mass would demand the modification of the system of party Government, so as to make it impossible for a small minority of the representatives of the United Kingdom to dictate their will on the majority. Mr. Parnell's large following was a proof of the desire of a large body in Ireland for a alteration of the present legislative system, but he could not accept it as a conclusive proof of the deliberate opinion of the intelligent portion of the population. He could not take the opinion of the people of Ireland as conclusively proved by the result of the elections in Ireland, and even if he could admit that, he could not then admit that their wishes thus expressed had any legitimate claim to force on them legislation which they honestly believed would be injurious to the interests of the United Kingdom and Ireland. They could not rid themselves of the responsibility of governing Ireland, and if the result of past government was not such as they could boast of, it was no reason for trying to get rid by a stroke of the pen of their responsibility. If they believed that a separate legislative assembly would strengthen the bond of Union, then concede it; but if they did not so believe they must remember that they would be laying the responsible basis for acts of the Legislature so created. Lord Hartington went on to criticise Conservative policy in Ireland, and said that if, as had been said, the Crimes Act was allowed to lapse merely in order to tide over the difficulties of the Conservative Government and the assembling of the new Parliament, then a more rash or more reckless policy was never adopted by any reasonable statesman. He was not going to say one word of complaint against Mr. Gladstone and his attitude, for no one who had heard the Premier's declarations for many years could be surprised at the tone of his present declaration. Lord Randolph Churchill could find no later date than 1882, when Mr. Gladstone had spoken strongly against Home Rule. But when he looked back to his parliamentary declaration, to his Midlothian manifesto, and the announcements a few months since, expressing more or less accurately the ideas in Mr. Gladstone's mind, he could claim a right to complain of the tone of Mr. Gladstone's declaration. But he maintained that they were the impressions of Mr. Gladstone alone, and that the Liberal party was in no way committed to support the adoption of those principles. They had never been submitted for consideration by the Liberal party, and they had never been adopted, and up to a recent time the English people were practically united that such steps as the abandonment legislature could not be conceded. They had never considered it. Now much had been changed. He did not believe any considerable section were yet convinced the concession was one which could safely be granted. Nor did he believe any section of the people had any distinct idea of the form in which it should be granted, but a large section believed that the statesman of the age himself saw no insuperable difficulties to the relization of the demand, and nothing in it adverse to the integrity of the empire. That was an enormous change, and one of great importance. The people had seen the Home Rule agitations of O'Connell and Butt discussed and rejected; but the question had become an open supreme parliamentary importance, because a responsible Minister and his colleagues were prepared, for the first time in history, to take the demand into consideration and ultimately take in regard to any proposals which might be made by the Government on the subject. Up to the present time the Liberal party were bound by no pledges. If any were pledged, their pledges were in a contrary sense. It was unnecessary to say any proposals to be made by Mr. Gladstone should and were sure to receive fair and favourable consideration. His only fear was they would receive a too favourable consideration, because he thought the question was too vitally important to be decided by any man, however distinguished. They must look at the proposals from different points of view. They must fairly and impartially and independently examine any proposals. They must exercise their own judgment, and they were not bound to allow their judgment to be led by the opinion of any statesman. One great difficulty was to know what the Irish demand was. The present demand consisted of phrases, and formed no basis for consideration. They must first know what was the demand Mr. Parnell and his eighty-six followers had come to make. They must examine Mr. Gladstone's proposals from an abstract point of view, and from the point of view of a possible alternative. They must not think there was no alternative to granting a separate Parliament; to approach it was to run the risk of surrender. But Mr. Gladstone would not ask them to do that, and they were not going to surrender at discretion to the wishes of the Irish party. It would be unjust to assume that anything would be proposed which was vitally injurious to the integrity of the empire, or that would abrogate the legislative Union; but whatever the proposal made was, let them approach it bearing in mind that there were alternatives to resort to, and they were not compelled to surrender at discretion to any party. In conclusion, Lord Hartington said that he would not be a party to any attempt prematurely to force the hand of the Government during the brief interval they had justly demanded before the full exposition. He would do all he could to give the Government a fair field for a policy of peace to Ireland, and when the policy had been fairly and fully placed before the country he would, with perfect content, leave the issue to be decided by a people patriotic enough to come to a right and just decision upon it.

MR. WEST'S MISSION IN EGYPT.

The *Times* correspondent in Egypt, writing on March 5, says:—Justice West has tendered to Nubar Pasha his resignation, which has been accepted. He leaves in a fortnight to resume his duties in India. This step, which closes the second ineffectual attempt to reform the Egyptian judicial administration, is caused by the refusal of Nubar Pasha to adopt changes which Justice West deems urgent and the refusal of Justice West to remain and carry out a system which he characterizes as radically vicious. Without presuming to express any opinion of Justice West's proposals, which Nubar considers unworthy of consideration, I think the present system has proved in every single respect an absolute failure, in civil jurisdiction the paucity of tribunals and the complication of procedure practically amount to a denial of justice to any but the richest litigants and the most important suits. In criminal jurisdiction it has been found necessary to relieve the courts of

NOTICES.

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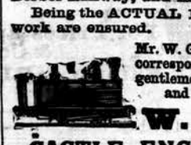

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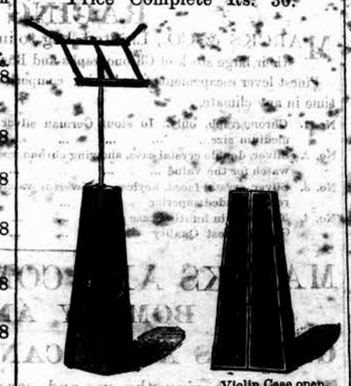

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